REGISTERED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. COMMELA, 972 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander K. MACAULAY, on THURSDAY, the 2nd August 1877, at 4 P.M., sailing at Cutwar, Natrakal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting she will also call at Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "BURMAH," 1,082 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the S. W. Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 P.M., and an EXTRA Steamer on every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

The S. S. "BURMAH" 1,082 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. SMITH, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August 1877, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander T. M. WILLIAMS, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 4th August 1877, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	6	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.
ARABIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st November 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st December 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 7th May 1877.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,116 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain BRAND, will sail on the 11th August, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Capt. COLLIN, on the 28th August.

and by the

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain TREGARTHEN, on the 29th Sept.,

and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL, 2,100 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain SHAW, on the 13th Oct.,

and by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 21,00 Tons Register, 300 H P. nominal, Captain BRAND, on the 3rd Nov.,

and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE, 2,300 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal, Captain COLLIN, on the 28th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa, in connection with the Rubattino S. N. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa, and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

Bombay to London, via Genoa	Rs. 575
Do. do. „ Naples	„ 600
Do. Naples	„ 470
Do. Genoa	„ 490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or farther particulars apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Bonversions, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, June 9, 1877.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

UBORGS FABRIKKER DANISH BEER IN BOTTLE,

A very superior Article.
Light and suitable for the Climate.
A special favorite in the China Markets.
FINLAY, SCOTT & Co.

AUSTRALIAN WINE from Sr. HUBERT'S VINEYARD :—

CHASSELAS (White)	Rs. 12	0 per doz. qts.
Do. (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „
HERMITAGE (Red)	„ 12	0 „
TOKAY (1865 Vintage)	„ 17	0 „

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.

FOR SALE—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to Harton and Co., of Calcutta.

NOW READY.

THACKER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF

SURVEYING, ENGINEERING and MATHEMATICAL Instruments and Materials, Optical and other Scientific Instruments, ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Stationery, Albums, Leather and Fancy Goods, Travellers' Requisites, Games, Framed and Unframed Chromolithographs, Oleographs, and Engravings, Photographic Views, and a large variety of useful Sundries, with a FULL INDEX.

GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

THACKER & Co.,
Opposite Watson's Hotel, Bombay.

ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

This Company now Supply
FINE BLUE SERGES.

YARN-DYED KHAKEE DRILL.

SERVANTS BLUE BROADCLOTH.

BLUE MILITARY SERGES.

Samples sent Post Free on Application to the Agent.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
	THIBET	2593	4 0	J. H. Torbock	3rd Aug.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	R. Methven	10th do.
	BANGALORE	2963	560	G. N. Hector	17th do.
(s)	MALWA	2932	450	F. S. Tomlin	24th do.
	SURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	31st do.
(s)	MONGOLIA	2833	550	A. Coleman	7th Sept.
	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	14th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	540	S. J. Shallard	21st do.
	NIZAM	2725	400	A. E. Barlow	28th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer leaves the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
KHIVA	2609	459	G. Lee	20th do. at 3 p.m.
GEELONG	1835	250	C. Fraser	3rd Sep. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 28th July 1877. Acting Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	
SIAM	3000	500	N. W. Hasselwood.	18th Aug. at 3 p.m.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	15th Sept. at 3 p.m.
TANJORE	2203	450	W. W. Fontman	13th Oct. at 3 p.m.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 28th July 1877

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, IA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will be despatched between Glasgow, Liverpool and Bombay and vice versa via Naples :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Commanders.	From Nom.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	—	—	—	8th Aug.
Macedonia	2272	426	J. Laird	4th Aug.	11th Aug.	22d Sept.
Trinacria	2107	424	R. Hutchison.	18th „	25th „	2th Oct.
Europa	2277	424	J. Harris	8th Sept.	15th Sept.	27th „
Castalia	2260	424	T. Butler	22nd „	29th „	10th Nov.
Italia	2245	424	J. Donaldson.	6th Oct.	13th Oct.	24st Nov.
Olympia	2050	424	A. Rait	20th „	27th „	8th Dec.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

TO NAPLES ..... Rs. 450
TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, July 17, 1877. Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Steamer ZANTE, SHELTON, Commander, from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

No Claims of any kind will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for Captain.

Bombay, 26th July 1877.

APOLLO STREET, APOLLO HOUSE.

INDIAN TEA MART,
OPENED BY THE LATE PARTNER
MORTON & Co.

FRESH ARRIVAL of SELECT, GENUINE, and CELEBRATED KANGRA VALLEY TEA

The best and cheapest Tea that has ever been offered to the Public, for Sale in Tin Boxes of 1, 2, and 4 lbs.

Names of Tea.	From 1 to 15 lbs. Rs. a. p.
Extra Fine Orange Pekoe	1 12 0
Orange Pekoe	1 8 0
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 6 0
Pekoe Souchong Extra Fine	1 4 0
Souchong Extra Fine	1 4 0
Imperial Family Mixture	1 0 0
Fmgrant Congou	0 14 0

From 15 lbs. and upwards five per cent. discount. Liberal discount to Wholesale Buyers.

M. H. MAJOO & Co.,
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICHRISTNAJEE AND Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 31st instant, Messrs. S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Auction room,

10 bales grey shirting.
2 cases fast colour prints.
4 bales grey dhooties.

To sell off to the highest bidder.

2 cases fancy goods consisting of superior office glass inkstands of different shape, writing cases, Albert chains, lockets, superior ladies stockings, gentleman socks, &c, &c,
3 casks each 14 washing sets of different colours.
2 casks each 12 dozen tea pots.

On account and at the risk of the concerned to sell off without reserve, an invoice of real hand-work oil painting and oleograph, just landed per s. s. Tumour, subject are Blonde and Brunelle, in ornamental gilt frames, after old Dutch Master, very richly and ornamental frame, Prince of Wales, Bay of Naples, Fruit Piece Desserts, Orange and Fiz Seller, Duchess of Devonshire, In The Nursery, Coloured Pints, Cross and Flowers, Sunny Hours, and various fancy pictures, steel engraving in maple frames, black ground paper pictures, Prince of Wales' picture without frames, also 2,000 feet assorted kind of gilt and maple frames.

S. SHRICHRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1877.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY, No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A second size Billiard Table with slate, specially adapted for family residence. Price, Rs. 600.
Also an English Mail Phaeton second hand. Price Rs. 450.

JEHANGHIER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1877.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome, Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, a First-class Piano, &c., at Crawford Market.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of P. HIGGINS, Esq., Superintendent of Markets.

Date will be fixed hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1877.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd August Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured, piece goods, twist, &c.

14 casks Calleys Torbay Oxide paint powder chocolate.
1 Do. do. Brown.
2 bales grey shirtings.

On account of Akbodhusun Moola Esoobhoy.
G—M. S. & Co.—)10—6 cases each 120 packets ball thread.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1877.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE LATE MR. PURCELL'S LIBRARY.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, sale commencing at 2 p. m., the valuable Library of the late H. F. PURCELL, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, also office furniture and wearing apparel.

Catalogues are ready and the books are on view.

Also, by order of the Administrator General,

A double barrelled central fire rifle in case, by Alexander Henry, with a lot of cartridge cases and waddings.

The property of the late R. B. OLIPHANT, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A chesnut pony, height about 13-1, the property of a gentleman, can be seen at a day's notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 31st July 1877.

NOTICE.

MAJOR GENERAL WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE (DECEASED.)

PURSUANT to ACT XXVIII. of 1866, of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons being CREDITORS of or otherwise having any CLAIMS upon or against the ESTATE of WALTER NUGENT THOMAS SMEE, late of Reigate, in the county of Surrey, in England, a Major General in Her Majesty's Army, deceased, who died at Reigate aforesaid on the 7th February 1877, and LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of whose property and credits (with the Exemplication of the PROBATE of the last WILL and TESTAMENT with two codicils thereto annexed were GRANTED on the 5th day of July 1877 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to CHARLES HENRY BUCHANAN FORBES and WILLIAM GARRAD MAYHEW, both of Bombay, Esqrs., Assistants in the Firm of Messrs. FORBES and Co.,) are required on or before TUESDAY, the 14th August 1877, to send to the said Administrators at the Office of Messrs. Forbes and Co., in Bombay Green, the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, and that at the expiration of such time the Administrators will hand over the whole of the ASSETS of the said deceased to SARAH SMEE and WILLIAM HENRY DOMVILLE, the Executors named in the said Will, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. ALL PERSONS indebted to the deceased's Estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Administrators.—Dated this 10th day of July 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Attorneys at Law, Bombay

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain BOSELLI, will sail as above on WEDNESDAY, the 1st August, at 10 a.m.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 9 a.m.

F. MURAGLIA,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents, Rubattino S. N. Company.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS are CAUTIONED against HARBOURING or TRUSTING any of the CREW of the American Bark SICILIAN, now lying in this port, as the CONSIGNEES or CAPTAIN will not be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBTS incurred.

W. T. SAVORY, Commander.

Bombay, 26th July 1877.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Rampart Row west, Treacher's Building, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 7th proximo, at 3 p.m., for the purpose of sanctioning the SALE of TWO GODOWNS belonging to the Company in Armenian Lane.

By Order of the Directors,
KNOOP & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Treacher's Building, 30th July 1877.

TELEGRAPH WIRE FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of about 210 Miles, 52 to 53 Tons (more or less) of No. 5½ B. W. G. WIRE stacked at various stations between Surat and Andheri, will be RECEIVED by the Undersigned up to the 10th August 1877.

Tenders should state the rate per cwt. The cost of removing the wire from the various stations to be paid by the purchaser.

The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any other Tender.

Tenders to be addressed to the Undersigned at Surat.

E. A. BOYD,
Assistant Superintendent Government Te'egraphs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between the Undersigned, ARTHUR WENTWORTH LYON, GEORGE LORD, THOMAS COMBER, EDMUND LORD, and EDWARD WALKER, at Bombay, under the Firm of LYON & Co., is THIS DAY DISSOLVED by effluxion of time, so far as concerns the said EDWARD WALKER, who retires therefrom.—Dated this thirtieth day of June 1877.

A. W. LYON.
GEO. LORD.
THOMAS COMBER.
EDMUND LORD.
EDWARD WALKER.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the last WILL and TESTAMENT of AMINABIBI, (in the Will called BAI AMINA BIBI) one of the two widows of NAKHODA MOHAMMAD AMIN BIN MOHAMMAD ALI ROGAY, and late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased.

The Honourable MAHOMED ALLY BIN MAHOMED AMIN ROGAY (in the Will called BHAI MIYA) MOHAMMAD ALI BIN MOHAMMAD AMIN ROGAY), of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, Stepson of the abovenamed deceased ..... Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application for a GRANT of PROBATE of the last Will and Testament of AMINABIBI, one of the two widows of NAKHODA MOHAMMAD AMIN BIN MOHAMMAD ALI ROGAY, and late of Bombay, Mahomedan inhabitant, deceased, has been made to the High Court of Bombay by the abovenamed Applicant as the sole Executor named in the Will of the said deceased. ALL PERSONS concerned therein are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 31st day of July 1877.

CRAIGIE, LYNCH, AND OWEN,
Applicant's Attorneys.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

DANISH BUTTER,
CHOICEST QUALITY.
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

KEILLER'S MARMALADE,
Per 1 lb. tin, Cash, 8 annas,
„ 2 lbs. do. 14 do.

Sole Agents,
TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

NOW READY,

TREACHER & Co.'s GUIDE to POONA and KIRKEE, with Directory for the present Season, containing MAPS of the CANTONMENTS and DISTRICT around, together with useful general information.

Copies 8 Annas each, may be had at the several establishments.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

Finest Virginian Golden Leaf
HONEY DEW TOBACCO;

A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.

IMPORTED OVERLAND AT PER POUND.

Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

TREACHER & CO. (LIMITED).

THE Company's Wholesale (QUARTERLY PRICE CURRENT) of DRUGS, CHEMICALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c, &c., is being issued from the Press, and will be sent free on receipt of Professional or Business Card.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

BY APPOINTMENT,
CHEMISTS, &c.,
TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TEA DEPOT,
32, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A. S. REUBIN (formerly at Messrs. MORTON & Co.'s) begs to inform the Public that he has always on hand a LARGE STOCK of KANGRA VALLEY and NEILGHERRY TEAS of the finest flavour, fresh supplies of which he is constantly receiving from the best Indian Tea growing Estates and which he is prepared to sell in packets of 1 lb. and upwards, at the most moderate prices.

Also Shahjehanpur Sugar in Lags, 10 lbs. each.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED, a SODAWATER and BOTTLING MACHINE. Particulars, post paid, to "A. C.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PART of a TOP FLOOR and the whole of a GROUND FLOOR to be let in Apollo Street. Apply J. PEARCE, Confectioner, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, a DOG CART, in first rate order. Apply to KING, KING & Co.

TO BE LET, on MALABAR HILL, a large and excellently furnished Bungalow, close to the sea Tenant can arrange to have use of good carriage and pair Address "S," *Bombay Gazette*.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY MESSRS. M. B. FOSTER AND SONS.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited) are the exclusive AGENTS, in this Presidency, for the above Firm.

MESSRS. FOSTER & SONS are the largest Bottlers of the national beverage in the World, and the Shipments of the Brand received from that Firm during the past five years have, by their unequalled qualities, gained for it the leading position in this and the other Presidencies of India.

Per Doz. Quarts, Cash ..... Rs. 6 0
Do. Pints, do. ..... „ 4 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

INDIAN TEA EMPORIUM.

☞ PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED AT THE EXHIBITIONS OF LONDON, PARIS, AND CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. MORTON & Co. can, with confidence, submit their choice stock of carefully selected KANGRA VALLEY TEAS to the public of Western India. Since their introduction, these Teas have been acknowledged to be superior to the numerous varieties of China and Assam Teas, many of which are known to be adulterated.

The Price Lists show how the Teas of this Firm are appreciated by the Members of the Civil, Military and Naval Services, and of the Mercantile community, who have constantly patronized their Teas. Messrs. Morton & Co. trust is will afford a sufficient guarantee for their excellent flavour and pure quality; whilst their moderate price is a further commendation to all who are desirous of making use of the best and cheapest Teas that have ever been offered for public favour, at cash prices, in this city.

TERMS CASH.

Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, & 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.	Names of Teas.	Retail in canisters of 1, 2, and 4 lbs. From 1 lb. to 15 lbs.	From 15 lbs. and upwards.
Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine	Rs. 1 14	Rs. 1 12	Byjnauth Mixture	Rs. 1 10	Rs. 1 8
Orange Pekoe	1 10	1 8	Pekoe Souchong, Extra Fine	1 8	1 6
Pekoe Extra Fine	1 10	1 8	Souchong	1 6	1 4
Holta Mixture	1 10	1 8	Royal Family Mixture	1 2	1 0

Wholesale in bulk in chests of 50 lbs. and upwards.

☞ Discount allowed to Merchants, Messes, Clubs, Schools, Hotels, &c.

☞ To ensure prompt despatch, Orders from Outstations should be accompanied with Remittances or good References.

MORTON & CO., BOMBAY,
24, Church Gate Street, opposite the TIMES OF INDIA Office, April 12, 1877.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

IMPORT NOTICE.

WINES AND SPIRITS IN WOOD.

INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUTY.

PACKED in Wickered Jars containing one gallon, two gallons, and four gallons.

These Jars are light, clean, safe, require no packing, and are economical in every respect.

The charge is Rs. 2 for one gallon, Rs. 3 for two gallons, and Rs. 4 for four gallons. Wood Taps, Rs. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

Also in Casks containing 8 gallons, 12 gallons, 20 gallons, and 60 gallons.

A great saving in freight is effected in purchasing Wines and Spirits in Wood, and there is no loss of Breakage.

COGNACS.

	Per Imperial Gall. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy	9 4	9 8
** Stars, a pale pleasant spirit, delicate flavor	9 12	10 0
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, soft pale, mellow flavour and strongly recommended for general consumption	11 12	12 0
**** Stars, very superior old pale, of great age and delicate flavor	13 8	14 0

SHERRIES.

MANZANILLA.—This superb natural sherry is very pale, dry, and has a splendid aroma—a very beautiful dinner wine

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Per Im. Galls.	8 8	9 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	215 8	234 0

VINO DE PASTO.—An excellent pale and very dry, luncheon wine

Per Im. Galls.	7 8	8 0
„ Qtr. Cask of about 27 Im. Galls.	180 4	195 0

CLARETS.

We are now registering orders for the Cold Season for the undernoted Medocs in Hhds. containing about 46 galls. or 23 doz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Medoc of about 46 Im. Galls	131 12	140 0
St. Estephe „ „	181 4	195 0
Catenac „ „	223 8	242 0
St. Julien „ „	254 4	276 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

Dean Lane, July 1877.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS, NO. 23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES GOLD WATCHES, of which they would particularly recommend :—

AN OPEN FACE HUNTING OR SEMI-HUNTING PATENT LEVER WATCH ... Rs. 150

This Watch possesses the same movement as our well-known Rs. 50 Watches in silver cases, or which a *gold medal* was awarded at the Broach Exhibition.

Two years' guarantee accompanies it.

A HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 200

The cases of these Watches are very massive, and particular attention has been given to its finish both to its exterior case and movement.

A KEYLESS SEMI-HUNTING OR HUNTING WATCH ..... Rs. 225

This Watch possesses exactly the same advantages as the previous one, with the addition of the keyless mechanism.

And have always in stock a splendid collection of

Ladies' Gold Watch, with keys and keyless	from Rs. 90 to 180
„ „ enamelled and richly jewelled Watches, keyless	„ 250 to 600
Gold Calendar Watches	200
„ „	250
„ second independent Watches	from 350 to 800
„ repeaters of every description	„ 1,200 to 2,000
„ Chronograph or Racing Watches, repeating and eternal calendar	„

From amongst their large and varied stock of Silver Watches, they would specially recommend—

A good silver crystal face Watch	Rs. 25
„ „ Hunting „	26

AND THEIR WELL KNOWN Rs. 50 WATCH IN CRYSTAL FACE, HUNTING OR HUNTING CASES.

Special mention can also be made of their BRASS RAILWAY WATCH, black or white dial Rs. 40

This Watch will be found very useful and suitable for all those engaged in a district life, as it is very strongly made and will stand a good deal of hard treatment. Numerous recommendations have been given testifying to its excellency in this respect.

JEWELLERY.

A fine stock of English made Jewellery, in 9, 15, and 18 carat, always on hand.
A large assortment of CLOCKS comprising,
PALLANQUIN CLOCKS and TIME PIECES, square and round.
PENDULUM „ S. M. gilt frames.
„ „ „ marble cases.
OFFICE CLOCKS of varied description.
LAMP CLOCKS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

THACKER & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
(FIRST FLOOR.)

SURVEYING and ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS and MATERIALS of all kinds.

ARTISTS' REQUISITES
of all descriptions.

*** *Special attention is paid to the above Departments and purchasers may always depend upon everything being of the very best manufacture and the Materials good and fresh.*

TELESCOPES, MICROSCOPES, BINOCULARS, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, RAIN GUAGES, and a variety of other SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

STATIONERY

of the best descriptions imported in small and frequent consignments to ensure freshness.

TRAVELLING AND DRESSING BAGS AND DRESSING CASES.
DRAWING ROOM WRITING SUITS.
JEWEL CASES.
POCKET BOOKS, CARD CASES, PURSES, DESPATCH and WRITING BOXES and CASES of various descriptions.
OFFICE SUNDRIES from PENS to COPYING PRESSES.
TRAVELLERS' REQUISITES,
Games, Flasks, Camp Beds, Canteens, Travelling Lamps, Pipes, &c., &c., &c

REVOLVERS,
By WEBLEY, TRANTER and COLT,

GUNS AND RIFLES.
By HENRY, and LANCASTER.
SALOON RIFLES AND PISTOLS BY TRANTER.

MEERSCHAUM AND BRIARBOOT PIPES AND CIGAR CASES.

ALBUMS.
FOR PORTRAITS, SCRAPS, &c.
of the best manufacture at all sizes and prices.

CELESTIAL—GLOBES—TERRESTRIAL.

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PICTURE GALLERY.

A large new selection of CHROMOLITHOGRAPHS, OLEOGRAPHS, ENGRAVINGS, WATER COLOUR AUTOTYPES, just received which have been marked at very low prices.

PICTURE FRAMING.

Done to order by experienced workmen. Samples of the various kinds of Framing can be seen and Estimates given.

FRITH'S INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS.

These deservedly popular Photographs have attained a large sale. The whole series of 500 always kept in stock, and lists can be sent on application.

Size 8½ by 6½ unmounted, Rs. 15 per dozen.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF LONDON—COLOURED SCRAPS FOR ALBUMS.
GOUPIL'S PHOTOGRAPHS
of celebrated Pictures and Classical subjects.
COPELAND'S PARIAN STATUETTES.
A few choice subjects on hand

NOTE—Messrs. THACKER and Co. have in the press a NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of their Miscellaneous Department, applications for which they will be happy to register.

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BOMBAY, CALCUTTA AND LONDON,
OPPOSITE ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

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A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES—2, 3 AND 4 BUTTONED.
SUPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR GENTLEMEN.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.
PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

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OF ALL LADIES' REQUISITES.

IN THE BEST QUALITY ONLY.

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MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.'S FIRST CLASS WATCHES.

SPECIALLY manufactured for India and warranted to keep correct time in any temperature.

Gentlemen's Gold Hunting Keyless Lever Watches, with Compensation Balance, ¾ Plate and Jewelled in 10 holes, first quality, cannot be too highly recommended		Rs. 350
Do.	Gold Semi-Hunting Do. Do.	„ 350
Do.	„ Crystal-Faced Do. Do.	„ 330
Do.	„ Hunting. Do. 2nd Quality Do.	„ 290
Gold Watches, not Keyless, from		Rs. 150 to Rs. 250
Ladies' Gold

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY EVENING, 30TH JULY 1877.

REUTER'S closing telegram of Saturday adds nothing to what we have already published respecting the Home produce markets, and the only alterations of any kind to notice are in the weekly quotations for Indian Exchange Bank shares, which show a decline of 10s. in Chartered and £1 per share in Chartered Mercantile.

Business here to-day has been exceedingly quiet, and is likely to continue so throughout the week owing to Hindoo religious observances.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following alterations:—

Public Deposits at H. O.	Inc.	Rs.	44,50,811
Do. „ Branches	Inc.	„	1,21,990
Other Deposits	Dec	„	11,9?,241
Government Securities	Inc.	„	1,42,368
Loans ..	Inc.	„	5,49,493
Bills Discounted	Inc.	„	8,11,034
Cash with Correspondents	Dec.	„	37,528
Cash and Currency Notes	Inc.	„	20,17,540

These movements are in all probability due mainly to the subscriptions to the new loan, and the addition to the Cash Balance cannot therefore be regarded as any increase to the strength of the Bank, so that no change is likely to be made in the advertised rates of discount at Wednesday's Board meeting.

STERLING EXCHANGE to day has been weak, the Banks evincing more willingness to buy than sell at a decline of 1-16d. per rupee; but transactions have been few, and the downward tendency is probably due more to weaker advices from Calcutta than to any change in the aspect of things here. We quote on London:—

Bank Bills on demand	...1s. 8¼d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 9d.	„
Credits, 3 „	„ ...1s. 9¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „	„ ...1s. 9 3-16d.	„

On Calcutta no business of any moment has taken place, and quotations are still 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and 7-16 per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull and unchanged in position. There are sellers of the new Fours at Rs. 96 but no buyers except for small amounts. Fours-and-a-half may be quoted at Rs. 96¾; Fives-and-a-half at Rs. 102¾.

THE SHARE MARKET continues quiet and free of anything resembling speculation. Banks and Land Companies are unaltered, and the only change in Press shares is an advance of Rs. 5 in Mofussil Co. Spinning and Weaving shares are dull and declining, our quotations showing a fall of Rs. 5 in Bombay United, Jowraj Balloo and Mazagon, and Rs. 10 in Bombay Hemp and Jute. Treacher & Co., Ld., are again Rs. 5 per share higher.

COTTON is quiet in the extreme. No purchases whatever are reported for export, and the only transaction for local consumption is a small parcel of half-pressed Veerumgaum at Rs. 193½, a decline of about Rs. 2 per candy from the highest point last week. Crop accounts are somewhat more encouraging, telegrams having been received reporting rain in Compta and Vingorla, as also in the north of Guzerat.

SEEDS are quiet and unaltered, the absence of supplies restricting business to very small limits, even if prices admitted of anything being done.

WHEAT is, if anything, a trifle easier, but the demand for the famine districts maintains values at a level quite prohibitive of buying for export.

FREIGHTS are very dull, the amount of cargo offering being insignificant. By steamer for Liverpool the nominal quotation is £1-16-3, but rolets are offering at £1-15 per ton. By sail there is nothing whatever doing.

PIECE GOODS are quite unaltered, nor are we likely to see any movement of importance until a better idea can be formed as to the probable character of the season up-country. No sales whatever have been reported from first hands to-day.

COALS to arrive are firmer owing to the absence of sellers, but consumers are still out of the market, being generally provided with their requirements for the next three months.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay on the 28th July as compared with the statement issued on the 21st July:—

LIABILITIES.	21st July. Rs.	28th July. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	21,00,000	21,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	70,75,426	1,15,26,237
Do. do. do. at Branches	14,92,333	16,14,323
Other Deposits	1,60,45,863	1,49,56,359
Post Bills	44,231	44,146
Cash Credits, undrawn	5,56,423	5,43,470
	3,72,95,016	4,06,74,535
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	33,61,005	35,03,373
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	16 72,388	16 08,647
Loans on Security of do. do.	57,33,153	62,73,616
Current Accounts, overdrawn	7,635	7,265
Bills Discounted	88,17,250	90,28,251
Stamps	3,6.0	3,616
Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,17,295		
Amount applied in reduction „ 1,75,000	3,42,295	3,42,295
	4,36,008	4,06,224
Bullion	1,30,035	92,507
Cash Balances with Correspondents	1,67,90,777	1 88,28,317
Cash and Currency Notes	3,72,95,016	4,06,74,535

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,
AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. BURMAH, 675 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Kurrachee (July 27th), with transhipment cargo from London and Red Sea, and two deck passengers from Kurrachee.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain A. A. Hansard, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Calcutta (July 18th), viâ Colombo, with a general cargo, and one deck passenger.

THE P. S. VIRGINIA SCHILIZZI, 821 tons, Captain J. Aspenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf viâ Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and nine deck passengers.

THE BARQUE WHITEHALL, 936 tons, Captain G. Geach, arrived in harbour on the 29th instant from Hull (April 13th), with a cargo of 1,165 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP WINGED HUNTER, 1,225 tons, Captain D. A. Panno, will said to-day for Calcutta, with a cargo of 27,831 Indian maunds salt and general cargo.

THE SHIP GLANDINORWIG, 1,080 tons, Captain R. Lewis, will sail to-day for Rotterdam, with a cargo of 30,759 cwts. linseed.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
29	Whitehall	Geech	Hull, Apr 13.
	Burmah (s)	Smith	Kurrachee, July 13.
	Punjaub (s)	Hansard	Calcutta, July 13.
30	Virginia Schilizzi (s)	Anderson	Bussorah, July 14.
	Comilla (s)	Mecauly	Calcutta, 16.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Winged Hunter, Panno, to Calcutta.
Ship Glandinorwig, Lewis, to Rotterdam.

CALCUTTA.

July. ARRIVALS.
28 Mediator (s).....Hannay.....Tuticorin, July 18.

July. DEPARTURES.
26 Nepaul (s)..... ....
Strathieven (s) ....
Africa (s)..... ....
River Ganges ....

MADRAS.

July. ARRIVALS.
27 Darien (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
D. of Sutherland (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
Victory (s)..... ..... London.

July. DEPARTURES.
27 Oxfordshire (s) .... Calcutta.
Bell Venue (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
28 British Empire .... Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 30.

FROM LIVERPOOL.
Italia s—4 cases carpets, Dinshaw Dorabjee Majoo.
Trentham Hall s—25 bundles iron rice bowls, Hassumally Lallmeya.

FROM LONDON.
Cheops s—10 cases brandy, P Nowrojee and Co; 9 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Tyebkhan; 1 case cutlery and 9 packages hardware, Kalbuy Tyebkhan; 1 case provision and 24 cases medicine, R L Southern and Co.
Siam s—2 cases printed books, Hormusjee Sorabjee.
Marlborough—25 drums linseed oil, 5 drums varnish, 1 case paint of sorts and 8 casks hardware, Ebram Feerkhan; 9 bales brown paper and 4 bales straw boards, A Escofally; 15 drums linseed oil, Allybhoy Babajee.

FROM NEW YORK.
Lady Gertrude—2,000 cases kerosine oil, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.
Sphinx s—1 case imitation jewellery, Bell Brandenburg and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.
Siam s—4 cases saffron, L Narayen and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.
Salavia s—20 cases brandy, Sorabjee Eduljee.
Semiramis—100 cases brandy, Dinshaw Pestonjee Batha and Co; 100 cases claret, D D Shah; 6 hogsheads claret, D S Kemp and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 30.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
Italia s—150 cwts coir yarn, Moojee Hurridass; 318 cwts wheat, Hajee Ayub Hassum; 2,000 boxes wheat, Knoop and Co; 100 bales cotton, A Blaschock and Co; 500 bales cotton W Nicol and Co; 427 cwts wheat, Dossabhoy Ballanjee Cama.
Thibet s—30 bales hemp, Jaitha Pursotum.

FOR LONDON.
British Princess—3,600 cwts linseed, Finlay Scott and Co; 79 bales hides, Hassum Noorahamed.

FOR MARSEILLES.
Thibet s—884 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.
Assiria s—825 cwts gingellyseed, Knoop and Co; 495 cwts gingellyseed and 723 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 7942 cwts linseed and 230 cwts rapeseed, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR CALAIS.
Magdala—160 cwts B horns, Oco Lockhart and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.
Thibet s—50 bales gunnies, P and O Co.

FOR HONGKONG.
Lombardy s—308 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebrahim; 149 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Jan Mahamed; 80 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Commilla s—244 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 28.
Riddell, Lieut., Bengal R H A, on leave, from Umballa.

JULY 30.
Ward, Major, Bombay R A, from leave, from Bangalore.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette July 28.*)*

Lieut-Col W Phaire, Bengal Staff Corps, is re-appointed Cantonment Magistrate of Fyzabad.

Captain C L Prendergast, Assistant Commissioner, Sultanpur, to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Bareilly.

Mr H C Roberts, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Jhansi, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner.

Mr H J Bateman, Assistant Commissioner Kheri, to be an Assistant Collector of the first class under the Oudh Rent Act.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, is pleased to order the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment:—

Mr C G Palmer, to Executive Engineer, 3rd grade. Lieut E W Cresswell, R E, to Executive Engineer, 4th grade. Mr C A Perrin, to Assistant Engineer, 1st grade.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, July 28.*)*

The Government of India, in Notification dated 20 instant, having appointed Mr C E Bernard, C S, C S I, to be Judicial Commissioner in these Provinces from 1st proximo, the following temporary appointments are made during Mr Bernard's absence on special duty with the Government of India:—

Mr J W Neill, C S, Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, having reported his return is appointed to officiate as Commissioner, Nagpur Division.

The Railway Police Inspector Mr. Lane, is transferred from Khandwa to Harda; and Mr J H Gordon, Inspector 4th Class, is appointed to officiate as Railway Police Inspector at Khandwa.

Mr M A P Walshe is appointed to officiate as 5th Class Inspector, and posted to Khandwa as Head Quarter Inspector.

Mr J H Gordon, Railway Police Inspector at Khandwa, is transferred to Harda, and Mr Lane from Harda to Khandwa.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, July 20.

The C in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments and promotion:—

4th Hussars—Sub-Lieut G C A Skinner to be Lieut.

9th N I—Lieut J de C D Meade 89th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

19th N I—Lieut H P Picot, 33rd Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

19th N I—Lieut E G Barrow, 89th Foot, a candidate for the Bengal Staff Corps, to be Officiating Wing Officer, on probation.

Major H L Ellsby, R A, is directed to proceed from Agra to St Helena, and join No 8 Battery 7th Brigade.

Captain J M Murray, R H A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to England, and join A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery.

Official notification has been received of the undermentioned officers having been permitted to exchange to the battalions of their regiment: 3rd Foot, Capt J E Forster to 2nd Battalion, and Capt R A Hickson to the 1st.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindustanee:—Captain HJG Grant, 78th Highlanders, and Surgeon A Torres.

The transfer of Surgeon Major C S Close from the Bombay to the Bengal Presidency, notified in G O C C 26th June, is hereby cancelled.

The following transfers of Veterinary Surgeons are directed:—Veterinary Surgeon W Walker, doing duty at Jullundur, to take veterinary charge of the 9th Lancers and battery of R H A at Sialkot. Veterinary Surgeon J P Adams from Sialkot to Mooltan, for duty with C Battery 8th Brigade R A. Veterinary Surgeon G F Usill, from Mooltan to Jullundur, for duty with A Battery 8th Brigade R A.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the examination in Punjabee:—Private J Weir, 2-9th Foot, and Lieut E Bruce, 19th Bengal Lancers.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Lieut W Riddell, R A, to Bombay, from 22nd July, and thence to England, for four months.

11th Foot.—Lieut H G Ryland to Calcutta, to study the native language, from 15th May to 15th Sept.

6th Bengal Cavalry.—Major R W Sartorius V C, C M G (Squadron Officer) to Simla, from 2nd June to 15th October, on private affairs.

Surgeon Major J Greig to England, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon G C Purcell to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before medical board. Surgeon F W Pearse to Bombay, for thirty days, to appear before a medical board. Surgeon Major A R Lyon, to Murree and adjacent hills, from 10th July to 15th October, on medical certificate.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 31.

(Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT,) Lone Causes.

424-76—Lynch and Tobin—Mahomed Esmael vs Meer Goolam Baba Khan and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
571-75—Mr Fletcher—Soondrabai widow vs Veera Ooka and others—Tyebjee and Sayani.
128-76—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Nundram Beharimull—Tyabjee and Sayani—Part heard.
28-77—Janardhun and Ghandhibhoy—Dayabhoy Tribhowandass vs Munjee Russool and others—Khanderao Morojee.
66-76—Jefferson and Payne—Shewlalgur Suntookgur vs Muggon Girdi jr—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
453-75—Balkrishna and B—Chunnilall Wishwanath vs Motiram Damodhur and others—F Chalk.
654-75—Arjinaee and Hormusjee—Framjee Cursetjee D vs Pestonjee Nanabhoy and others.
401-77—Lynch and Tobin—The Revd J Martin and others vs Nursingdall Maharaj—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE GREEN.)

FOR JUDGMENT.

437-76—Rimington H and I—Alshabebee, vs Ahmed Sahebbin Munshee—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.

To speak to Minutes of Decree.

84-76—Shamrao P—Hurryshunker Balcrushna and another vs Cruttanao Raghoonath and others—Crawford and B and Jefferson and Payne—In person.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

317-77—Hearn and C—Cassibai Withuldas Muncharam and others—Lynch and Tobin and Rimington, H and C
12-77—Craigie, Lynch and Owen—The Hon'ble James Marriott &c vs Shree Lalmoonjee Maharaj and others—Prescot and Winter and Crawford and B.
15-77—Hearn and C—Casibai vs Abdool Rahimon Moosharee—Lynch and Pandoorunt.
310-77—Hearn and C—Arthur George Latham and others vs Maneck Rhimjee and others.
306-76—Mr Fletcher—Radhbai vs Nagjee Jaitha and another—Shapoorjee and T.
237-77—Prescot and W—Thucker Damodhur M and others vs Thucker Furmanad Jeevanadass—Macfarlane and G.
337-76—Shamrao P—Rao Bhadoor Madan Shrikrishna vs Rajoo Balloo—A. F. Turner.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE KENBALL).

SHORT CAUSES.

351-77—Crawford and Bowrey—Abdoolla Dawood vs Abha Jacobari and others.
402-77—N N Kothare—Fazoolabhoy Hebtoola and anothers vs Vesram Wagjee and anothers.
404-77—Arjiee and S—Khuiphan Ruttonsey vs Goolmallee Talbhani.
483-77—Lynch and Tobin—C H Reynolds and another vs Thackersey Dewjee.
488-77—In person—Agee Ali Mahomed &c vs Beebee Suckeena widow and others—Shamrao P.
511-77—Prescot and Winter—Alphonse Renaud vs Nanabhoy Bomonjee.

LONG CAUSES.

292-77—Shamrao P—Soondersbai and others vs Anandrao D and others—Hearn and C—In person.
368-77—Jefferson and Payne—Ramnarayen Dayaram vs Vithuldass Walla and others—N N Kothare.

(Before the Honourable MR. JUSTICE ATKINSON.)

SHORT CAUSES.

539-77—Shapoorjee and Thecurdass—Luckmidass Khimji and others vs Manockvahoo—Remington H and L.
149-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Mooljee Mucunjee.
159-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Dinanath Moroba.
163-77—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Frances Antonio Dias.
476-77—K Morojee—Dayal Bhimjee and other vs Veerjee Jairam and another.
482-77—Lynch and T—P T Jones vs William S Beatie.
495-77—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Runchordass T vs Narranjee Lakshmonjee.
496-77—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Runchordass T vs Narranjee Lakshmonjee.
497-77—Prescot and Winter—Thucker Munjee Nursey vs Thucker Ruttonsey Moljee.
501 77—Crawford and Bowrey—J H Grant vs Davidass Purshotumdass and others.
508-77—Tyabjee and Sayane—Oodaychund &c vs Bhasker Juggonnath Balkrishna.
513-77—Jefferson and Payne—Jamsetjee Dorabjee N vs Chanjeebhoy Dadabhoy.

LONG CAUSES.

290-77—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir A A D Sassoon Knight and others vs Pandhoy Cassumbhoy and others
384-77—In person—Dewoobai vs Janabai and others.
490-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld vs Wamonram Chunder—In person.

CALENDAR.—JULY—AUGUST 1877.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter..... 2nd, 3h. 12 m. p. m.
New Moon..... 9th, 10h. 32m. a. m.
First Quarter..... 16th, 3h. 19 m. a. m.
Full Moon..... 24th, 4h. 19m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
July.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Tues. 31	English Mail Expected.	5 38	6 35	{ 2 34 m { 2 19 a	8 30 m 9 24 a
August.					
Wed. 1	Lammas Day	5 38	6 34	{ 3 19 m { 3 19 a	9 9 m 9 42 a
Th. 2	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 4 10 m { 3 43 a	9 56 m 10 29 a
Fri. 3	.....	5 39	6 33	{ 5 24 m { 4 22 a	10 58 m 11 31 a
Sat. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	{ 6 55 m { 5 52 a	0 19 m ...
Sun. 5	Tenth Sunday after Trinity	5 40	6 32	{ 8 15 m { 7 11 a	0 45 a 1 55 m
Mon. 6	.....	5 40	6 31	{ 9 21 m { 8 38 a	2 1 m 3 14 a

LOTTERY. LOTTERY.

BY PERMISSION OF GOVERNMENT,
IN AID OF
ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH AT DADOOL, BOMBAY.
EACH TICKET ONE RUPEE.

No. of Tickets 55,000.] [No. of Prizes 1,016.

PRIZES AS FOLLOWS:

No. of Prizes.	Amount of Prizes.
1 Prize	Rs. 2,000
1 „	„ 1,500
1 „	„ 1,000
4 Prizes each 500	„ 2,000
6 „ „ 250	„ 1,500
8 „ „ 125	„ 1,000
20 „ „ 100	„ 2,000
25 „ „ 50	„ 1,250
50 „ „ 25	„ 1,250
100 „ „ 20	„ 2,000
300 „ „ 15	„ 4,500
500 „ „ 10	„ 5,000
1,016	Rs. 25,000

The drawing of the above Lottery will take place on the 15th September next.

The prizes will be paid only to the Ticket-holders.

FOR TICKETS apply to Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Apollo Street—Mr. J. B. KURHANEE, Borah Bazar and Dhobie Talao—Mr. D. X. FUREADO, Catholic Book-seller, Kalbadevi Road—Dr. P. J. L. DESOUZA, Kotwaddy—Mr. FRANCIS D'NETTO, Madras—Mr. E. P. PEREIRA, Burgher Street, Cochin—Mr. F. F. SINNIGAN, Station, Master R. S. Fe. Agra.

NOTE.—The agents and Ticket-holders who have not as yet settled their accounts are requested to do so before the 5th August positively.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

ROOK—MITCHELL—July 21st, at Kurrachee, Mission Church, by the Revd. J. Sheldon, Mr. C. W. Rook, European Constable, to Hannah Mitchell, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Vincent, Pensioner of Ahmedabad.

DEATHS.

LEGGATT—July 18th, at Bellary, William Frederick Wentworth Owen, the infant son of Colonel E Owen Leggatt, aged five months and seven days.

WADIA—July 30th (3 p. m.), at his residence, Parell, opposite the Parsee Fire-temple, Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, brother of Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Esq., aged 67. Deeply regretted by his numerous friends and relations. His remains will be carried to the Towers of Silence this morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BEECH—July 19th, at Bellary, the wife of Surgeon Lieut Beech, Acting Civil Surgeon, of a daughter.

LOWIS—July 22nd, at Chittagong, the wife of E. E. Lowis, Esq., C. S., of a daughter.

MCLAREN.—July 27th, at Calcutta, the wife of James J. Mc Laren, of a son.

DEATH.

LILLEY—July 22nd, at Mussoorie, H. A. Lilley, Assist Engr D. P. W., aged 21.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

THE *émeute* at Quetta which ended in the death of Lieutenant Hewson seems to have been a very savage and determined piece of business. The attack was made by the coolies not only on Lieutenant Hewson, the engineer officer engaged in superintending the construction of certain works required for the detachment, but on another English officer employed with him. Captain Scott, of the 4th Sikhs, commanding the detachment with Major Sandeman's mission, came to the rescue with a few sepoys. He himself seized a bayonet and took part in what must have been for a few minutes a free fight. Several of the coolies were killed before the rest of them were overpowered, and they are said to have succeeded in killing two sepoys besides Lieutenant Hewson and wounding the English officer who was in company with the Lieutenant. This calamitous affair has been explained away as having no political consequence; but clearly the English officers at Quetta must have thought it a serious matter, or they would not have made the troops occupy the fort; and, besides, we have the admission that the murderous onslaught seems to have been prompted by a desire to avenge some punishment inflicted on the headmen of a neighbouring village, so that the clannish feeling which gives rise to so many wild and lawless deeds on the border has been aroused against the English intruders. We have no wish, however, to attach undue importance to the incident, or to suggest that, having once tasted blood, the Beloochees will not be content till they have destroyed the little force at Quetta or driven it back into British territory. We have never regarded with much admiration the recent advance to Quetta, because this isolated act of a new frontier policy was plainly inconsistent with the maintenance of the old relations between the Government of India and the Ameer of Cabul, and it should never have been sanctioned unless the British Government was prepared to do a good deal more than merely occupy Quetta. Taken by itself, this departure from the policy of Lord Lawrence gave cause for anxiety, as the presence of a small unsupported force in Quetta could not but excite the jealousy of the Ameer Shere Ali and tempt the intractable Beloochees to commit acts of violence; and the difficulties of the situation were aggravated by the known reluctance of the Khan of Khelat to work cordially with the English in maintaining order, and his dislike to the alliance forced upon him as manifested in his persistent refusal to accept the subsidy offered him by the Government of India. We have, therefore, read for some time past with much suspicion the cheerful accounts stating that all was well at Khelat and Quetta, and we hope that what has now occurred will lead the Government to reconsider its policy of supporting on the throne at Khelat a Prince from whom it can get no sincere help in governing the country. Unquestionably, the murder of Lieutenant Hewson will be seized upon in England by the school of politicians who talk of the fear of Russian aggrandisement as "the Indian nightmare," as triumphantly proving the wisdom of the warning given by Lord Lawrence in his recent speech on Frontier policy. In that speech, which may be called his political testament, and which he himself thought so important that he furnished a special report of it—reprinted elsewhere—to the *Times*, Lord Lawrence protested most strenuously against the changes either already made or said to be contemplated in the management of the Frontier. His Lordship is still of opinion that nothing can be more admirable than the Punjab system, which has, he says, given peace to the border for thirty years, and he deprecates any division of authority which would destroy the pride of the Punjabees in their own usefulness as the guardians of the frontier province of India. He supplies an explanation never before offered of his own conduct as Governor General of India in letting the Afghans alone during the civil war between Shere Ali and his brothers by stating that Dost Mahommed, before his death in 1863, begged him not to interfere to secure the throne to one or other of the Ameer's sons; but to let them fight it out amongst themselves. This interesting bit of autobiography throws much light on a passage in Lord Lawrence's career which has been fiercely criticized; but it is not, we venture to think, a conclusive argument against the expediency of English intervention in Afghanistan at any time or for any purpose. We admit, however, that either the policy of total abstention should be maintained, or that the Government of India should not be content with merely placing a small detachment of British troops in the air, to use a military phrase, at Quetta. Unless the Government meant to make the rulers of Afghanistan and Beloochistan thoroughly understand that they must subordinate their independent authority to the claims of England's imperial policy, it should have taken no action at all. What we complain of is that it has stopped half way in carrying out a new policy, and that there is now no consistency in the regulation of Frontier affairs. Enough has been done to irritate the Ameer of Cabul and excite disquieting expectations all along the border; but, having thus stirred up mischief, the Government now hangs back from further action and says it is as anxious to do nothing as Lord Lawrence was. A policy of this half and half sort is, in fact, no policy at all.

ALTHOUGH many rumours about the conflicts between the Egyptians and Abyssinians, in the course of the recent war which raged between the Khedive and King John, or Johannes, the successor of Theodore, of rascally memory, have reached Europe, and were generally adverse to the cause of the Egyptians, yet we are not aware that any authentic account of that campaign has appeared in England other than the one which we extract this morning from the July number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. We recommend our readers to turn to that article if they would learn from it the history of events which are interesting even to the verge of romance. We remember that, about twelve months ago the bazaars in Cairo and Alexandria were ringing with stories about an Abyssinian victory over the picked army of the Egyptians. The supposed disaster was so fully believed in at head-quarters that all public references to it were forbidden in the name of the Khedive. This trampling on the torch by no means caused it to cease from burning, for the news was spoken of in half-whispers in the coffee houses and at length found its way, embellished with the ornaments of popular imagination, on board the P. and O. steamers, whence it easily reached the offices of several European journals. It would appear, however, from the description we now publish, which is so minute as to bear every appearance of authenticity, that it was the Abyssinians and not the Egyptians who were despoiled. The descendants of old Cheops and the Pharaohs, being not above arming themselves with the latest civilised weapons of warfare, were much more than a match for the present representative of the Queen of Sheba and his hordes of half-naked spearmen; and after the battle which took place in the valley of Kayakhar, on the plateau overlooking Massowah, King Johannes had nothing for it but to eat his leek and sue for peace with his antagonists. If bravery alone could have won fields for the Abyssinians, they would have remained the conquerors; but the weapons of war of the ancient Ethiopians are much more suited in these days for antiquarian museums than for competing with Remington rifles and Krupp guns, and therefore King Johannes and his men, stoutly as they fought, had to yield before the splendidly equipped forces of the Khedive. The next time King John fights the Egyptians, he will have to assist the bravery of himself and his chiefs with more deadly weapons than spears and swords.

The cause of the quarrel between Egypt and Abyssinia was the predilection the Abyssinians had for making raids upon the *fellahs* on the Egyptian lowlands. The *fellah* is a patient, badly-used individual at the best, and his position must have been pitiable when the small stock that had been left to him from the rapacity of the Khedive's taxgatherers was wrested from him by freebooters from the Abyssinian borders. The Khedive resolved to compel the Abyssinians to leave the robbery of the agriculturists to himself alone, and so he despatched a force of about 3,400 men against King Johannes. This little army was placed under the charge of Colonel Arendrup, a Danish soldier of fortune, who either knew very little about the tactics of warfare or was filled with a profound but fatal contempt for his enemies. He divided his forces, and marched into Abyssinia. He took 800 men with himself and entered the country of the enemy by the Gondul Pass. Here he fell into an ambuscade. The Abyssinians swarmed out upon him from both sides, and after a desperate struggle, the Egyptian force was completely routed. The affair seems to have been little else than a massacre. The Abyssinians first mutilated and then murdered every Egyptian who had not fallen in the fight. The story of the murder of Count Zichy, a brother of the Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople, is one of the most dreadful tales in real life that we have heard for many a day. The Count, actuated by the spirit of adventure, accompanied Arendrup, and was among those who were caught in the ambuscade. He fell, and was left for dead by the Abyssinians. Though dreadfully hacked, he managed to crawl into a neighbouring jungle, where he hid for a fortnight, existing on wild berries. The French Consul at Massowah visited the scene of the ambuscade a fortnight after the massacre of the Egyptians, and while gazing at the dead he was astonished to see something that looked like half an animal and half a human being coming crawling towards him. This was Count Zichy. The sufferer was placed upon a litter, and as if in sheer defiance of fate he sang some of the songs of his country while being borne along. Where the French Consul left him it is impossible for us to say. It is certain, however, that instead of watching over the wretched nobleman, he left him in charge of miscreants who afterwards handed him over to the Abyssinians, who murdered him. This was stern fate with a vengeance—a man almost miraculously escaping from death and falling into the hands of a European gentleman only to meet death, after all, at the hands of the Abyssinians! When the news of Arendrup's bad fortune reached the Khedive, he was more than ever determined to teach King Johannes a lesson; but, after the manner of Oriental potentates, he seems to have set about accomplishing his revenge in a very leisurely manner, for it was not till 1875, ten years afterwards, that the second invading expedition was ready. In December that year, 16,000 Egyptian troops, under the command of Ratib Pasha, who was accompanied by an American General named Loring, another of the Khedive's soldiers of adventure, were despatched by sea to Massowah. This force was admirably equipped, being armed with Remington rifles and accompanied by Krupp guns. Instead of proceeding at once through the passes into Abyssinia, these troops remained some months in Massowah, after which they moved leisurely onwards to the inner plateau. Reaching a valley about eighty miles from Massowah, and situated near the Kayakhar hill, Ratib Pasha divided his forces, 7,000 troops going into Fort Gura, and 5,000 remaining entrenched at Kayakhar. King John with a large army was manœuvring in the adjoining valleys about 30 miles off, trying to draw the Egyptians out into the open. On the 4th March, it was pointed out to Ratib that he should leave the Fort of Guru, which was considered impregnable, in charge of 800 men, and send the remainder of the occupants to join the entrenchment at Kayakhar. He did not commence to act upon that advice until three days afterwards, although he knew that if the Abyssinians entered the valley they must pass between Fort Guru and the other entrenchment, when they could be exposed to a cross-fire. Even when he did move, he stopped half-way to Kayakhar, and as luck would have it the Abyssinians entered the valley just at that time and fell upon Ratib and his comparatively small body of troops. The battle which ensued was of a desperate character, but, thanks to the rifles in the hands of the Egyptians, the Abyssinians had to draw off, but not before they had committed great havoc among Ratib Pasha's troops. Curiously enough, although the sound of the fighting must have been heard quite distinctly both at Fort Guru and Kayakhar, no troops came to Ratib Pasha's assistance, and yet an attack on the flank of the Abyssinians would have given the Egyptians a decided victory. So far, the Abyssinians had not opened their campaign badly. Ratib retired into Fort Guru, which on the 9th was menaced by King John, whose 30,000 or 40,000 men swarmed in the valley and along the hill-tops. Time after time, the Abyssinians assailed the Fort, but only to be driven back by a merciless fire from the defenders. The scene here is graphically described by an officer who was present—"Their (the Abyssinian) masses, spread out "by thousands along the hill sides, kept swaying "and swerving to and fro, yelling and brandishing "their clubs and lances, ready to move on as "*en masse* as soon as they saw their attacking co-"lumns leap the breast-works, when the defenders "in the Fort would have been overwhelmed by "numbers. A well-directed fire from our artil-"lery into the swarms on the hill-sides inflicted "immense destruction among the poor wretches, "forcing them constantly to shift their posi-"tion." The attack failed, and the Abyssinians had to turn and fly. King John sued for peace, prisoners were exchanged, and since then there have been no open hostilities between Egypt and Abyssinia. King John, who is described as being a very apathetic individual except when roused by the excitement of battle, amuses himself by travelling leisurely throughout the country, astonishing chance visitors (such as Dr. Johnson—*vide* the magazine article) with his peculiar ideas of magnificence. With his hair skewered up with pins and plastered thick with grease, and with very little clothing on, he reclines on a couch, with one arm round the neck of a huge lioness, whose cubs play around his feet. In this style he receives strangers; and we think there can be little doubt that his savage though Christian Majesty Johannes of the Abyssinians would make a very interesting subject for some of those enterprising English newspapers which are in the habit of describing "Celebrities at "Home."

MR. BROOME, the Manager of the Indore Cotton Mill, in a statement—published in an appendix to Sir H. Daly's Central India Administration Report—of the business done by the Mill in 1875-76, says that all the cloth produced during the year was sold, as well as a large proportion of the stock in hand at the beginning of the year, and that 40,000 pieces had been sold in advance for 1876-77. "The de-"mand for our cloth," he adds, "is steadily, and "I may say rapidly, increasing year by year. "The more it gets known, the more popular it "becomes. I have no hesitation in saying it is, "without exception, the best and most durable "cloth made in India. This is proved by the "fact that, wherever it has gone, it has entirely "superseded Bombay-made cloth, and people, who "have worn our cloth and tested its durability, "will purchase no other. They are willing to pay "a higher price even, because they have proved "for themselves that they get better value for "their money. Our cloth is real, genuine, and "honest, and our *honesty* appears to be appreciat-"ed." This last sentence is a severe reflection on Bombay. We knew long ago that, in the opinion of the *Pioneer*, the *Times of India*, and other champions of protection for the cotton manufactures of India, all English manufacturers of cotton are dishonest; but we had fondly believed, on the same high authority, that honesty was the distinguishing characteristic of the Bombay millowner. Here, however, is another of our cherished illusions gone. It appears that there are as many rogues among the manufacturers in Bombay as in Manchester, and that honesty has fled to Indore.

ON FURLOUGH.

LONDON, JULY 6.

THERE is no doubt that letter-writing is one of the lost arts. Nowadays, if a man has anything to say to his friends, he sits down and dashes it off as quickly as he can, and if it is not of a very private nature, he contents himself with putting it on the back of a halfpenny post

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AFFGHAN AFFAIRS.

LAHORE, JULY 30.

The Amir has received an address from the Khyberic Afridis, in which they place themselves entirely at the disposal of the Amir. The rifles which they received have been distributed, but they require more to arm themselves for the [illegible] received and the Government.

THE ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA.

LONDON, JULY 30.

The Imperial Austrian Ministry and the Hungarian Ministry have summoned a Cabinet Council to deliberate as to the advisability of a partial mobilisation of the Austrian army.

It is semi-officially stated that Austria has resolved not to comply with the new order of things, which, she says, has been created without her co-operation.

The Roumanians have occupied Nicopolis.

THE ALLEGED RECALL OF MIDHAT PASHA.

The statement that Midhat Pasha had been recalled to Constantinople is premature. He is now paying a special visit to Vienna and London on behalf of the Porte.

Raouf Pasha telegraphs that the Russians are retreating from Yeni Saghra, and that they have massacred 345 villagers there.

A body of Turkish Cavalry having reconnoitred six miles beyond the Russo-Turkish frontier, were attacked by a strong detachment of Russians. The fighting was stopped by a storm which was raging. The result was indecisive, both sides maintaining their positions.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Ward Hunt, First Lord of the Admiralty.

THE STRIKE IN AMERICA.

Latest advices from New York state, that the strike in America is virtually at an end, and that quiet prevails everywhere.

THE DEFEAT OF SULEIMAN PASHA.

The defeat of Suleiman Pasha at Karabunar has not yet been confirmed.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

Communication on the Philippopolis and Adrianople line of railway has been restored.

The Russian advance on Adrianople has apparently been arrested, from latest accounts to hand.

RECAPTURE OF LOVATZ BY THE TURKS.

A Turkish official despatch states that the force under the command of Osman Pasha has occupied Lovatz, driving out the Russians before them.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

PORT SAID, JULY 30.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Steamer Java, homeward bound from the Persian Gulf and Kurrachee, left here on Saturday.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 28.

The heavy Bombay mails of the 29th ultimo, *via* Southampton, were delivered in London to-day per P. & O. Steamer Hydaspes.

LONDON, JULY 28, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat.

In the London Cotton Market there has been nothing doing.

Fair Dhollera	5 3-16.
Exchange on India	1-8 7-8.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	83½
4½ per cent. do.	83¾
5½ per cent. do.	88½
3 per cent. Consols for account	94¾
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	107¾
Bar Silver	54½
Oriental Bank Shares	£44-10
Chartered do. do.	£21
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£28
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares	£33
Arrivals—Hydaspes and Oneida.	

LINE REPORTS.—JULY 30.

Cable right to Fao. Turkish line right to Pera. Persian line interrupted beyond Tiflis.

WEATHER REPORTS.—JULY 30.

(Madras Time.)

CANNANORE, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S., ther. max. 81, W. B. 19, ther. 74, bar. 29-85.

CANWAR, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. W. 4, ther. 83, bar. 29-99. Fall of rain 30 cents.

MANGALORE, 7-45 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. E., S. W. Fall of rain 3 cents.

TUTICORIN, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E., ther. 94, bar. 29-84.

VINGORLA, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind W. S. W. moderate, ther. 87. Fall of rain 20 cents.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 9d.	"
Credits, 3 " "	1s. 9d.	"
Documents, 3 " "	1s. 9 3-16d.	"

WE regret to learn that news has been received of the death of Colonel D. G. Robinson, Director General of Telegraphs. He left Bombay in a very critical condition by the Mail of the 20th inst., and it would therefore seem that he died between this and Aden.

THE Government of India has sent an intimation to the Government of the Straits Settlements, Saigon, Bangkok, and other neighbouring dependencies, that the probable requirement of grain for the famine districts. It is thought that large shipments may be obtained from those countries in case they are needed.

IT is announced that the carrying capacity of the Madras Railway will be doubled this week.

AN extraordinary fall of rain is reported at Chicacole. In four days the rain-fall was three inches forty-one cents, but nearly two of it fell in one half hour.

WE are favoured with the following extract from a letter dated Gudduck, the 25th inst.:—"After more than a month of drought, we had good rain last evening, which will keep life in the crops for another two or three weeks."

THE following telegram is published by the *Madras Mail*:—"Mysore, 28th July.—Destitution is increasing to an alarming extent. There has been a great reduction of the scale of diet in the central relief kitchen to-day. The reduced scale is as follows: Uncooked food, each pauper family a quarter of a seer rice flour daily & special cases half seer. Nothing allowed for condiments. Cooked food, one seer rice flour pudding among four adults, children half this quantity. This reduction has excited public indignation. The change is opposed to the Chief Commissioner's orders. The results are frightful to contemplate."

ONE day last week the Musjeed at Allahabad, known by the name of Syed Ismail, was struck by lightning, which broke one of the minarets right in two, the electric fluid going through and destroying a chandelier. One man was killed, and a boy was slightly hurt.

IT is reported, says the Lahore paper, that four Russians from Bokhara recently proceeded to the Oxus to survey the course of the river. In the course of their expedition a violent storm overtook them and swamped their boats—all were drowned, together with a number of Bokhara people who were with them. Ataoolah Khan, who had been charged with a mission to the Russian Governor General, is the bearer of despatches to the Ameer from that official, and is now on his way from Tashkend to Cabul.

THE representative of the Jains at Delhi, Bakho Lal, has forwarded a long letter of thanks to Colonel W. G. Davies, the Commissioner of the division, to be sent on to the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, for allowing the revival of the Saraogi procession. In it he says: "The two sects will be able to enjoy the fruits of union and mutual friendship and fellowship, and a feud of fourteen years' standing, during which there has been neither feasting, nor visiting, nor intermarrying among them, will be set at rest." Let us hope that his words may prove true.

"A COLONIST" writes with reference to the policy of obstruction of some of the Home Rule members:—"A similar state of things to that now prevailing in the House of Commons sometime ago existed in the Colony of Victoria, when the House of Assembly adopted a Standing Order to the effect that at any time during a debate any member may move that the question be now put without further discussion, which is done accordingly. This may appear to interfere with the freedom of debate, but practically it has not done so in Victoria, and I believe a similar Order has existed in South Australia for many years past without producing any bad effects."

THE *Madras Times*:—The time that was given for the missionaries of the Tamil Cooly Mission, Ceylon, to make their peace and submit to the Bishop has passed. The Bishop has spoken. He "cooes as gently as any sucking dove." Thirteen months ago he ferreted a musty old document from among Bishop Bonner's effects and closed the mouths of the Twelve Apostles of the Church Missionary Society in Ceylon. Now, he virtually accepts the position of open rebellion into which he drove the clergy who would not be coerced into becoming curates to the vicars and rectors he wished to place over the parishes he had hoped he could divide Ceylon into. We learn from that island that Dr. Copleston has communicated with Mr. Peter, and we believe also with Mr. Cavalier,—but when our informant wrote there had not been time to communicate with that gentlemar,—saying that, while his lordship deeply regrets that neither of them has abandoned the position he had taken with respect to the proposed new churches, at least so far as he knew, he could not proceed against them now, but would wait to see the effect of the remonstrances which have been addressed to the Church Missionary Society both by himself and others. This he has decided upon because he regards their action as that of the Society. This is precisely what the Bishop was asked to do by the Missionaries when the quarrel was in its first stage, but he contemptuously refused.....A portion of his flock now goes one way whilst another takes the opposite path. We wish we could discern in the present action of the Bishop of Colombo a desire for peace: if we saw the feeblest sign of a wish to bring together the separated parties by his yielding up a part of his claims we should be heartily glad, and we would not pen a line which would be likely to hinder the speedy coming of peace. But we see no sign of this. Dr. Copleston is as impenitent as ever, but policy has taken the place of rashness. The parties he desires to overcome are too watchful to be overtaken by surprise, and, therefore, another line is adopted. He stands to his rights. Open assault has not resulted in conquest: he will try another plan, for gain his object he will. This we read between the lines of the communication summarised above. The practice now adopted is no more likely to be successful than was the other. If there were any doubt on that point three months ago, "The Priest in Absolution" has made reconcilement between Evangelicals and Ritualists impossible.

THE *Madras Mail*:—We regret to have to state, that the conduct of both Bishop and priests throughout the famine has given cause for dissatisfaction. The Bishop remains at Ootacamund, and the clergy are doing duty in the plains in the ordinary fashion. As to prayer for rain, the priests repeat the forms in the Prayer Book entitled "for Rain," and "in the time of Death and Famine," but with these two brief and stereotyped invocations their efforts usually terminate. From the pulpit both Bishop and clergy urge the laity to believe that fervent prayer availeth much in man's necessities, but what proof are they giving at this crisis that they act up to what they preach? The question as to the dynamic efficacy of prayer has been again and again discussed, without the world arriving at a satisfactory conclusion. Thinking men are convinced that dispensations hard to be understood by mankind, and woefully severe in their incidence, are no arbitrary exercise of Divine authority, but are in accordance with the order which is "Heaven's" first law." When, therefore, the clergy read a prayer which alleges that "we do now most justly suffer scarcity and dearth' for "our iniquities," they overlook the fact that they have no warrant for thus tracing effect to cause, or for probing the motives of One whose judgments are "unsearchable." If "scarcity and dearth" were the unfailing punishment of "iniquities" when would any people "receive the fruits of the earth to their comfort?" Moreover, bearing in mind an allusion to those who were killed by the fall of the tower of Siloam, how can we arrogate the right to attribute the calamity to the "iniquities" of the chief sufferers from the present distress? The pulpit too often invests the laity with the imperfections of human nature, and dwells upon the vindictive far more frequently than the benevolent side of the human ideal which is called "Providence." Its utterances about the efficacy of prayer are consequently hazy in the extreme. Hence, perhaps, it may be well that the clergy have not been called upon by the Bishop to utilise the present occasion in the good old way.

THE *Daily News*, July 6:—"Personal disputes, such as may occur between men of high spirit, with no great blame to either side, are so apt to be the slight occasions of great disturbances, that the settlement of the misunderstanding between the Grand Duke Nicholas and Colonel Wellesley will be a relief to most people. Our Government have learned that the interviews which that officer has had with the Emperor of Russia and with the Commander of the Russian Army on the Danube have ended in the interchange of friendly assurances. The Grand Duke and the British Military Attaché met as soldier and soldier. Colonel Wellesley, we are informed, was greeted with a bluff frankness, and half sportively reproached for taking *au grand serieux* remarks not intended to be understood so gravely, and for having given a great amount of unnecessary trouble. Very illustrious personages in England had been much moved, the British Government had been made very angry, diplomatic ink had been profusely shed, Colonel Wellesley had been sent from the Grand Duke's headquarters to those of the Emperor, and all for nothing. The lesson of these things is that the representatives of great nations cannot afford to dispense with the courtesy which is the cement of society. Colonel Wellesley's interview with the Emperor of Russia was, we believe, of a more important character. The strong feelings which the Czar carries into politics, and especially into the enterprise in which he is embarked, are well known. He expressed, if we are rightly informed, the disquietude and distress with which the attitude of England affects him; and his intention of adhering to the line of action which he had indicated to Lord Augustus Loftus at Livadia. He deplored, it is reported, the distrustful and even aggressive attitude of the English Government and of a portion of the English people, in which he foresaw the germ of relations positively unfriendly. His assurances as to the Suez Canal and Constantinople and India were made once for all; and it was beneath his dignity that they should be perpetually repeated. The Czar hopes, it is said, to receive a holograph letter from the Queen, which may put matters on a better footing. The despatch of the Fleet to Besika Bay, and the recommendation made in certain journals that England should at once occupy Constantinople and keep it until the last Russian soldier has been withdrawn from Bulgaria, are a very remarkable response to these expectations and sentiments. We are far from urging that England should allow its vigilance to be lulled by assurances such as those attributed to the Czar, however sincerely made. The good intentions of emperors and statesmen do not dispose of events, which are controlled by forces far more powerful, so that, like the Apostle, men are bound and carried whither they would not. But personal and international bitterness should not influence grave controversies on which the future of Europe and the lives of thousands depend. The strongest self-control, and the most resolute fairness and justice may not make peace possible, but bitter and angry words make war inevitable."

FROM Alexandria the correspondent of the *Daily News* reports that the work of removing Cleopatra's Needle is proceeding rapidly. Mr. Carter, who will take charge of it on the voyage, has arrived there. Two inscriptions—one in Greek, the other in Latin—have been discovered on the crabs supporting Cleopatra's Needle. They fix the date when the obelisk was erected at Alexandria—the eighth year of Augustus Cæsar, by Barbarus, Prefect of Egypt, Fontius engineer. Respecting the removal of this obelisk, the *Globe* remarks as follows:—"A dead weight of two or three hundred tons is no trifle to transport either over land or sea, and it would be very unlucky if all our interest in the huge monolith were suddenly to be quenched by the object of it plumping down to the bottom of the sea. There ought, however, in these days to be no very great risk in an undertaking such as Calligula carried successfully through with a considerably greater weight, though the distance was shorter. Pliny's account of the conveyance of the monument which now stands beneath the shadow of St. Peter's is interesting. A vessel was built especially for the purpose, and nothing, says the historian, ever appeared on the seas more astonishing than this craft. A fir-tree of prodigious size was used in its construction, the thickness of this tree being such that it was as much as four men could do to encircle it with their arms. The vessel conveyed not only the monolith itself, which Fontana estimated to weigh some 440 tons, but the blocks also, which were to serve as a base for it. The ship was ballasted by 120,000 bushels of lentils. The obelisk having been safely conveyed to Rome, no further use afloat seems to have been conceived for the vessel; and according to Suetonius, when the Emperor Claudius was constructing the harbour of Ostia he sunk this Roman Great Eastern in order to make a foundation for one of his piers.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette*:—"The 'event' of last week's debate on the county franchise resolutions was Mr. Goschen's courageous declaration against the policy of any immediate extension of the suffrage; and the point of principal interest in that declaration was, perhaps, the speaker's remark upon the probable effect which such an extension would exercise upon legislation considered in its economical aspect. Political economy, as Mr. Goschen justly said, is 'the bugbear of the working classes and philanthropy their idol.' Political economy has no attraction for these classes either in this country or out of it; and its doctrines have never been able to take root in any legislative assemblies where numbers and numbers alone had been allowed to prevail; but have 'in many cases been discarded and treated with contempt.' They are growing to be more and more disregarded in our own Legislature, and among the very party who were the original preachers and upholders of these doctrines. There are many strong Liberals who believe that support of the principles of political economy means 'the suppression of many efforts which ought to be encouraged.' All this is unquestionably true as a statement of fact, and the inference Mr. Goschen draws from it is just as certain—namely, that the admission to the electorate of the large class now seeking the franchise would mean further weakening and discredit of economical doctrines, or, in other words, wider departure from the only lines of legislative policy which mankind has succeeded in tracing out with any approach to scientific accuracy. This is a practical argument which, in our opinion, outweighs any amount of advocacy based upon the merely theoretical claim of the unenfranchised classes to the possession of electoral privileges. That it will even in future discussions exercise anything like its due weight we should hesitate to say. The mischief has gone too far already, we fear, and the newfangled Liberalism of 'sentiment' has secured too complete an ascendancy over the old-fashioned Liberalism of 'principle' to leave much room for hoping that Mr. Goschen's reasonings will prevail. All the same, he deserves the credit of honesty and courage in putting them so frankly forward."

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Kindly insert the following letter in your widely circulated journal:—

It really gratifies me that the resolution adopted has been unanimously passed by the Parsee community at "Allbless Baug" to appoint Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, to be the leader or head of the Parsee community. I beg to suggest to the respected trustees of the Parsee Punchayet to bring the resolution into full force by inviting a few heads of the Parsee families to attend at the Byculla station to receive our third Baronet on his return from Poona with the honour due to his position as a leader. If the above does not meet their approval, the better plan would be to call a similar public meeting and there install him to be our future leader and the representative of our community.

July 30. C. C. B.

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *tout ensemble* of the two letters from "Experience," on the subject of the Poona Rifle Meeting, which appeared in your columns of late, proves his *nom-de-plume* to be a misnomer, as they unconsciously prove the want of experience of the subject on which he wrote. Should his accuracy of aim with the rifle be on a par with his want of accuracy of statement with the pen, the veriest tyro with the rifle need not fear his advent at the coming Poona meeting.

For the information of "Experience" in particular, and your readers in general, I will merely state that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief gave Rs. 200 last year to the Poona Rifle Meeting, Rs. 100 of which amount, with Rs. 50 added from the general fund, were *bona fide* awarded and paid in prizes to ten European soldier winners, and the other Rs. 100, with Rs. 25 added from the general fund, were likewise awarded and paid to ten native soldier winners. Therefore the statement made by "Experience," that "the Commander-in-Chief's handsome donation went to swell the big prizes," is a positive misstatement of facts. So are many others of his statements. I can instance a dozen.

Last year there was no meeting of the Western India Rifle Association. A decision had been arrived at with regard to the Poona Rifle Meeting this year when "Experience's" first letter was published. The W.I.R.A. does *not* get medals for the Poona Rifle Meeting, nor does the Association exercise any influence whatever in the latter. Whether the Presidency Poona Rifle Meeting is held, or not, will not in the slightest degree stop the meeting of the W. I. R. A., though I have been informed by the Secretary of the former that the dates fixed for the annual meeting of the latter may probably be altered, as the want of target accommodation will prevent both meetings taking place on the same dates. FIAT JUSTITIA

BANGALORE RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

FOURTH DAY, TUESDAY, JULY 24.

THE weather which had been dry up to yesterday broke in the morning, and during the time the races were going on we had a steady downpour. The dust that in 1 compliance of in my last had all disappeared, and the ground was soft and nice for the horse's feet. The course was rather thinly attended, as might have been expected, and great coats and umbrellas were the order of the day. In spite, however, of the rain, people seemed to enjoy themselves, and some even went so far as to say that it was proper racing weather for Bangalore. It is a fact that rain generally does fall here some time during the races, but we were under the impression that the monsoon was over, and therefore were a little surprised to see rain coming down. But it was very welcome, and I hope a good deal more will come down before long.

The first race of the evening was "The Whim Plate," for which three horses had been entered, and among these Mr. Downall's Emsdorf was the favourite. The three got off together, and for some time Paddy took the lead, Emsdorf was left behind, but when they came to the hill Paddy lost wind and fell behind. The other two horses stuck together for some distance, and it was a question which would win, and there was a tremendous struggle between the two which ended in Shahbaz coming in first by two lengths. He did not, however, cause much excitement among those looking on. The order of this race is as follows:—

"THE WHIM PLATE."—For all Maiden Arabs. Rupees 300. Weight for age and inches, as per W. I. T. C. rules. Entrance on 1st April Re. 50, 1st May Rs. 75, 1st June Rs. 100, 1st July Rs. 150. R. C.

	st. lbs.	
Aga Mochool Shah's..g a c Shahbaz	7 5	Rowjee ... 1
Mr Downall's b w g Emsdorf	7 12	Bowen ... 2
Capt O'Dowd's g a h Paddy	9 1	Walsh ... 3

Time—0 min. 33 sec.

The next race on the cards was "The Auction Stakes," and six horses ran. They did not get off well together. There were two favourites for this race—Oliver Twist and Orlando, though a good many fancied Fireman. The last named horse led for some distance, but when they ascended the hill, Oliver Twist was the first, and this place he managed to keep till the end of the race, though it was a struggle with The Bird who tried hard to come in first, and Fireman was close behind. This was a good race, and all seemed to enjoy it. Orlando was the fourth to come in. He has not done much this year, though a good deal was expected from him:—

"THE AUCTION STAKES."—Rupees 400. For all horses. The winner to be sold by auction after the race. The surplus above selling price to go to the fund. Price Rupees 700. Weight 7st. 7lbs, and 4 lbs. to be added for every Rupees 200 up to Rupees 3,000. 1 mile. To close and name at noon the day before the race. Entrance Rupees 100 P. F.

	st. lbs.	
Major Farwell's.....b w g Oliver Twist	9 7	Donaldson. 1
Capt. Langford's.....b w m The Bird...	8 5	Finch 2
Maharajah Kishon Singh's.....ch w g Fireman...	8 1	Gorrard ... 3
Mr Downall's.....b w g Orlando....	8 13	 0
Mr Pilgrim's.....b w h The Secret	8 5	 0
Mr Roberts'.....ch w m Mendicant	7 11	 0

Time—1 min. 53 sec.

This race was followed by "The Desert Handicap," for which nine horses had been entered, and our old friend Marquis was the favourite, though Caractacus ran him close in this respect. There were some splendid horses for this race, and something good was expected. There were two false starts, and then the horses got off well together, with Lachin a little to the front, though not much. After the first quarter of a mile Caractacus took the lead of the rest, and kept it for a good distance, and Lachin coming next; but about the last half mile Marquis was determined to show us what he could do, and clearing himself of his companions, came up by the side of Caractacus, who tried hard to get rid of his company. The race at this point became very interesting, and for a little while the two worked hard to get the first place, but Caractacus was no match for his opponent, and Marquis came in a winner by one length, Caractacus came the next, and Prince was a good third.

"THE DESERT HANDICAP."—Rupees 500. For all Arabs. B. C. and a distance. Entrance on 1st March Rs. 50, 1st April Rs. 75, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st June Rs. 150, 1st July Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Covey's.....b a h Marquis	9 9	Vinall... 1
Mr Aubrey's.....b a c Caractacus	8 7	 2
Mr Abdool Rahmon's b a c The Prince	8 3	 3
Do .....b a c Scamp	8 13	Oomer ... 0
H H Aga Khan's...br a h Lachin	9 1	Syed ... 0
Mr Crawford's.....b a g Chieftain	9 0	Finch ... 0
Mr Herbert's .....g a h Florican	8 5	Blackburn 0
Col Warrington's ...b a h Birmast	8 5	Donaldson 0
Mr Herbert's .....b a c King Arthur	8 2	Bowen... 0

Time—2 min. 3 sec.

The next event on the card was "The Waler Purse," for which Kingcraft, Exeter, and Hunter had been entered, and it was difficult to say which was the favourite between the two first mentioned horses. Hunter most decidedly was not much thought of, though a different opinion had to be formed of him towards the end of the race. Kingcraft and Exeter kept well together for some time, but about half way Exeter drew a little on his companion. Soon after this, Kingcraft was seen to fall back, and Hunter worked himself up to the front, and came in an easy winner much to the disappointment of those who had backed the other two. The order of this race is as follows:—

"THE WALER PURSE."—Rupees 500. A handicap for all horses. R. C. Entrance on 1st March Rs. 50, 1st April Rs. 75, 1st May Rs. 100, 1st June Rs. 150, 1st July Rs. 200.

	st. lbs.	
Mr. Covey's.....b w g Hunter	8 11	Vinall..... 1
Mr. Downall's.....b w g Exeter	9 0	 2
Do. .....b w h Kingcraft ...	10 4	 3

Time—2 min. 22½ sec.

The last race of the evening was "The Bedouin Bracelet," for which three horses ran, and Florican was the first for the most part of the race, which was very light. The following is the order of the race:—

"THE BEDOUIN BRACELET."—Value Rupees 200. ¼ Mile. G. R. Weight 10 st. For all Arab horses; to be named by ladies at noon the day before the race.

	st. lbs.	
Mr Stevenson's .....g a h Florican ...	10 0	 1
Mrs McTaggart's.....g a g Turin	10 0	 2
Miss Miller's.....b a h Meteor	10 0	 3

Time—1 min. 2 sec.

BOMBAY.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Assiria, Captain Boselli, sailing on the 1st August at 10 a.m. for Genoa and Marseilles:—

For Genoa.—Mrs. Brooke, Mr. Dinshaw Dhunjeebhoy Davar, Lieut. A. E. Duthy.

For Aden—Mr. Tookaram Chowan Sawyer, Mr. Jacob Fuckeer Mahomed, 7 ladies and one infant, Mr. Nusserwanjee Coovorjee Cooper and mother, Mr. Allee bin Abdoola, and Mr. Ahmed Soodee.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden, Suez, Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles, per extra s. s. Assiria, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 5 p. m.

FALSE WEIGHTS.—Mocar Gopall, a shopkeeper at Cammatteepoora, was yesterday fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on being convicted of having in his possession false weights, without a satisfactory reason, he being a retail dealer.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Condia Mahadoo, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee on five separate charges of theft of property belonging to five different parties, and was sentenced to an accumulated term of twelve months' hard labour in the House of Correction and to receive twenty stripes.

A LETTER OF CONDOLENCE.—We are informed that a movement, headed by Dustoor Tamooljee Menocherjee Hoshar, a high priest of Poona, is being made for the purpose of forwarding a letter of condolence to Sir Jamsetjee, the third Baronet, and the Dowager Lady Jamsetjee. Nearly 125 persons have already signed the letter. Dustoor Tamooljee has the management of the Sir Jamsetjee fire-temple at Poona.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, on view of Soma Esseo, who was a spinner employed at the mill at Sooparee Baug. Deceased, while replacing a broken strap in the pulleys, got caught in the shafting and was turned round with it, when both his legs were cut off by striking against a wooden gallery immediately above the shaft and pulley. The machinery was stopped and the body of the deceased taken down, but life was extinct. Upon the evidence adduced, a verdict was returned accordingly.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We regret to record the death of Mr. Muncherjee Pestonjee Wadia, which took place yesterday afternoon at his residence at Pareli. The deceased gentleman was present at the Parsee meeting held in the Allbless Baug, but soon after his return home, he was seized with cholera, and though medical assistance was rendered, he died the next day, having reached the age of 67 years. He was the second son of the late Mr. Nowrojee Jamsetjee Wadia, master builder H. M. Dockyard in Bombay. At one time he traded with his brother, Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee, under the name and firm of Messrs. D. and M. Pestonjee, when their commercial connexions were numerous and influential; but in the year 1851 they met with reverses and failed, their liabilities amounting to thirty lacs of rupees. The funeral of deceased will take place this morning at eight o'clock.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.—A theft was committed about four weeks ago in the residence of a dhobie woman, named Elly, at Doorgadevie Road, of gold ornaments to the value of Rs. 1,000. On the 27th inst. two women, named Lingee and Ittee, were suspected of having committed the theft, and were charged on the 16th instant, at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, when the case was postponed for further hearing. Yesterday, Wittoo, jemadar of the detective establishment, traced and recovered the whole of the stolen property, a great portion of which was found in the possession of Jeewun Purshotum, the son of a wealthy Bhattia merchant, buried in a flower pot, and the remainder had been sold to a Marwaree. Jeewun Purshotum was yesterday charged in company with the other two prisoners with dishonestly receiving the stolen property and voluntarily assisting prisoners Nos. 1 and 2 in disposing of the same. The case was postponed for hearing to this day. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee, pleader, appeared on behalf of the third prisoner and applied that his client might be admitted to bail, but his Worship declined to accede to the request.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL OF THE TURKISH ENVOY.

THE Envoy despatched by H. M. the Sultan of Turkey to the Ameer of Cabul is expected to arrive by the English Mail, which is due here to-day. The Envoy left Constantinople on the 13th instant, and will, we believe, proceed immediately on his arrival to Cabul.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY AND TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR AUGUST.

ADVERTISEMENT.

IN presenting the August number of the Indian Railway and Travellers' Guide to the public, the Publisher would call attention to the careful revision which it has undergone. A considerable amount of information has been added, and the whole work has been brought down to date. Special attention is requested to the Tables of Through Rates and Distances from Bombay at pages iii to xxvi, and to the Through Trains Tables at pages xxix to xxxiii. The whole of the matter contained in this month's issue has been completely reset in newer and better type, and the revision of the matter has been effected by a gentleman who has had special opportunities of acquiring information, and has himself travelled over the greater part of India.

Bombay Gazette Office, August 1877.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 30.

MAHOMED ESMAIL *vs.* MEER GOOLAM BABA KHAN.

THE hearing of case, which was last before the Court on the 17th inst, was resumed before Sir Chas. Sargent, Judge, yesterday.

The Advocate General (Mr. Marriott) applied that the plaintiff should be called upon to deposit Rs. 2,000, in addition to the Rs. 2,000 already deposited, to secure the defendant's cost, in the event of his gaining the suit. The learned counsel said the first deposit of Rs. 2,000 was ordered and paid before the commission to England, to take the evidence of Mr. McEwen, was contemplated. Subsequently, that commission was granted on the application of the plaintiff, and had cost a great deal of money. Two letters had already been written by Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, solicitors of the defendant, to Messrs. Lynch and Tobin, on the subject, but no answer had been received. The Bank were the real parties interested in the result of the suit, and he did not think there could be any objection to this application.

Mr. Branson, for the plaintiff, said this was the first he had heard of the matter, and he suggested that the defendant should file an affidavit on the subject.

This course was agreed to, and the Advocate General continued his speech for the defence. He said that before the commission to England, the case rested really on the credibility of the plaintiff, who mentioned, not corroborated by any other of the witnesses called. With regard to the evidence of McEwen, taken by the commission, the learned counsel urged that it was totally unreliable, from the fact that it was inconsistent in many particulars with a statement he published while in Bombay at the time the occurrences of which he had spoken were alleged to have taken place, and from the fact that he (McEwen) had been convicted in England of conspiring with two others to obtain goods, to the value of £500 or £600, by false pretences, and had undergone eighteen months' imprisonment. The learned counsel went into the points of the case again very minutely and occupied the whole day. On the point of the exclusion of Dr. Bhau Dajee's affidavit, he said he did not understand the conduct of the plaintiff, or rather perhaps, he ought to say the conduct of the Bank, in this case, in attempting to put a person on the list who was not a real and *bona fide* contributor, and he thought it was with a very bad grace indeed that those who presented the Bank in Bombay had endeavoured to shut out evidence which was undoubtedly true by shutting out the affidavit of a man of the position and respectability of Dr. Bhau Dajee, and by shutting out that evidence to ask the Court to conclude that there was not sufficient evidence before it to show that the defendant was a contributor should be excluded. He said it was unfair and was not right that the evidence of persons whose capacity for obtaining the knowledge was of the highest and those respectability was undoubted should be attempted to be excluded. Dr. Bhau Dajee was a director himself and was on the spot endeavouring to protect the funds against McEwen and Allarukhia Peerbhoy, and he must have known perfectly well whether the defendant was a director or not. It was impossible that he could have been a director and that Dr. Bhau Dajee could be ignorant of the fact, and when there was an affidavit of Dr. Bhau Dajee accessible declaring in distinct terms that the defendant had withdrawn from the directorate, it was with something more than a bad grace that it had been attempted to be excluded. In conclusion, the Advocate General said he thought the Court would be of opinion that the defendant ceased to be a director on the 16th of October, and that his statement that he declined to act on the directorate and cancelled his application for shares on that day was correct.

The case will be continued to-day, when evidence for the defence will be called.

THE LEADERSHIP OF THE PARSEES.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT "ALBLESS BAUG."

ON Sunday afternoon last, a meeting of Parsees was held at "Albless Baug," Girgaum Road, in pursuance of a requisition signed by 1,900 Parsees and addressed to the trustees of the charitable funds of the community. As stated by us yesterday, the rank, wealth, and intelligence of the Zoroastrian community were fairly represented. In the verandahs and in the compound, we were assured, no less than 5,000 persons had assembled. Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Kt., C. S. I., with his medals on his breast, was conspicuous among those present, and with the Honble Sorabjee Shapurjee Bengalee sat on the right hand of the chairman. The verandah, in which the proceedings of the meeting were conducted, could hold but a small portion of the mass of persons who attended, and many of them in the rear lines stood upon chairs and benches, in order to get a view of what was going on in the middle part of the verandah, where the trustees and other prominent members of the community were seated. The rest of the assembly had to stay out in the compound under a large marquee temporarily erected for their accommodation. The proceedings of the meeting were conducted in the Gujeratee language. When silence had been proclaimed,

Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit said—Gentlemen, a requisition signed by 1,900 of our co-religionists has been addressed to the trustees of the charitable funds of our community; and on behalf of the trustees, their secretary, Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee, will now read it to you.

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee then read the requisition, which was addressed to Messrs. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel, trustees of the charitable funds of the Zoroastrian community. It requested them to call a special meeting of Parsees at such time and place as to them might appear proper, "for the purpose of inserting in the books of the community a record in suitable terms of the death of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet; and of passing a resolution to recognise and acknowledge hereafter, in his place, his son Mr. Manockjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, (loud cheers) who will henceforth be known by the name of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, third Baronet, as the head of the Zoroastrian community." (Applause.) Mr. Nusserwanjee next read the notice convening the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Setna, seconded by Mr. N. M. Wadia, Mr. Framjee Nusserwanjee Patel was called to the chair.

Much noise and confusion followed; when Mr. Ruttonjee Bomanjee said—Gentlemen, please hear quietly. If you keep quiet, every body will be able to hear.

The Chairman (through Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee) said—Gentlemen, the trustees of the charitable funds of the community, having received a requisition signed by 1,900 gentlemen, have, as requested, called this special meeting to-day. We are greatly pleased to see you present here in such large numbers in deference to the invitation to attend. (Repeated cheers.)

Mr. Nusserwanjee Byramjee—Gentlemen, Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Jhana and others have sent to the trustees—(Much noise and confusion which interrupted the business of the meeting.)

Mr. Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff—We shall not allow you to read that. Consign it to the waste-paper basket. Burn it. (Hisses amidst a Babel of voices.)

Mr. Framjee B. Sett (in English)—We don't want to hear that. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee (getting up in his chair)—If you will not patiently hear what is to be brought before you, the proceedings will be discredited. Please, all, don't make a noise. First hear what the proposition is, and you will be able to judge and dispose of it. (Noise and confusion again.) The trustees recommend that the document should be read; but if you, gentlemen, decline to hear it, we have no help for it. (Cries of "no, no," and hisses.)

A Voice—We don't want to hear it. (Much noise which interrupted the proceedings.)

Mr. Ruttonjee Bomonjee—Hear, hear, what is said. Unless you keep quiet, we cannot hear anything.

A Voice—It is the opposition requisition. Out with it! (Much confusion and babbling.)

After silence had been restored, it was proposed by Mr. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, and seconded by Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, That the following record be inserted in the books of the community of the lamented death of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet:—"The Zoroastrian community deeply regrets the death of its head, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, second Baronet, which melancholy occurrence took place at Poona on Wednesday, the 11th July 1877. Since 1839, in the prosperous days of his late, world-renowned father, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, first Baronet, the deceased took a leading part in all matters of public utility. He took a prominent share in maturing all the great works of beneficence and charity which were inaugurated by his first Baronet in his life-time. He spent in 1830 down to the day of his death on the 11th July 1877, the load which he (the second Baronet) took in hundreds of matters is well known, while his position and influence enabled him to complete successfully many of such public utility. In all the works of beneficence, education, and charity established by his renowned father in Bombay and other cities, he took a principal part and very satisfactorily supervised them. He

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1877.

the British Government to the conflicting pretensions of his sons, and advised him to allow them to fight it out. In consequence, he steadily refused his support to any party until one got the upper hand. The old Ameer, Dost Mahommud, received two British officers, and allowed them to go to Kandahar, where they remained as long as they could do so with safety. But the elder of them, the present Sir Harry Lumsden, assured him that, owing to the espionage practised on him at Kandahar, less information was obtainable here than could be got, without difficulty, at Peshawur, where travellers and traders from all parts of Central Asia met each other and talked freely, without fear of interference. One special circumstance calculated to affect the mind and influence the policy of the Ameer was the late occupation of Quettah, which was in the direct line of communication between Seinde, the Bolan Pass, and Kandahar. That occupation was a direct challenge to the Afghans and an exceedingly unwise step, if we desired to cultivate friendly relations with them. As to the invasion of India from Central Asia, he could only endorse the clear and forcible remarks made by the noble Marquis himself the other day. As regards the occupation of Quettah, independent of the political objections to which he had already referred, it struck him that much might also be said as to the military disadvantages of such a movement. Those who had for years advocated this policy looked on Quettah, at the head of the Bolan Pass, as the proper position whereby, on the one hand, we held a command of the Pass and the mountain country on both sides against an invader, and, on the other hand, would be able to move rapidly, if necessary, on Kandahar and Herat, or from Kandahar towards Cabul, so as to meet or to take in flank an enemy moving from Gough and all the sagacity of the late Lord Herat towards Cabul. A small body of troops, however, at Quetta, far advanced from effectual support, would be liable to be cut off if attacked in force by a formidable enemy from the West, while a body of troops at Quettah, sufficient to meet such an enemy advancing from Herat, or moving by that place towards Cabul, should be of the dimensions of a considerable army, with suitable reserves in the rear. In the first Sikh war we had an instance of the evil of placing a force far advanced from its supports, at Ferozepore, when it required all the courage of the late Lord Hardinge to prevent that force from being destroyed. In that instance our troops were hurried forward and had to fight the battles of Moodkee and Ferozeshur at great disadvantage. If what had been stated by the noble Duke, however, who preceded him, was a definite, that delusion had spread to England. The noble Duke had also made some allusion to the movement of troops. What Lord Lawrence understood to be the case was, not that any troops had been actually put in motion, but that they had been told off to be in readiness in their several cantonments, and that, to this end, the collection of carriage and supplies in considerable quantities had been ordered. Further, he was credibly informed that a bridge of boats had been built at Kooshalgurh, on the Indus, for the passage of troops to Kohat. It was impossible to guarantee secrecy or to prohibit discussion while such preparations were being made. Lord Lawrence further thought that there was a third cause of probable offence to the Ameer. Maharajah of Kashmir had been encouraged to advance troops beyond Gilgit towards Chitral, so as to obtain command of the pass leading from Eastern Turkistan, and with that view we had given the Maharajah 5,000 stand of arms. It was impossible that these matters, even if they were no more than talk, should not come to the ears of the Ameer and cause irritation. In fact, in the Ameer's view of the case, he considered himself threatened at three different points. First, there was the occupation of Quettah; secondly, there were the rumours of troops and the collection of supplies and carriage on our frontiers; and, thirdly, the encouragement held out to the Maharajah of Kashmir. At all events, the noble Marquis might let the House have the papers, as it was important that they should know the actual correspondence that had passed on the subject.

There was another rumour to which he would call the attention of the noble Marquis, though it was not immediately connected with this subject—namely, that the Governor-General intended to divide the Punjab and place the whole of the Trans-Indus Territories under a separate Government. He had a strong feeling of affection towards the Punjab and the people of the Province, who would thereby be seriously affected, and he could not help thinking that it would be a serious political error, as well as a great misfortune, if there should be a break-up of the Punjab system and Government. His reasons for so thinking were as follows. To say nothing of the changes in the internal administration, which would require to be treated at too great length, and the disruption of the frontier districts from the main portion of the Punjab, the transfer of the frontier and local forces from the control of the Lieutenant-Governor to that of the Commander-in-Chief would probably follow. This change has from time to time been advocated, but has hitherto been resisted with success. The frontier force, from its first formation—now eight-and-twenty years ago—has been the main instrument whereby we have guarded a large portion of the North-Western Frontier with uninterrupted success. It has borne all the predatory attacks of the adjacent hill tribes; it has secured our occupation of the border districts; and, above all, it has proved of the greatest value in all the great troubles of the mutiny of 1857. He might say a great deal on this last subject, but would content himself with one instance of its value. When the mutiny broke out we had six regiments of native Infantry and one corps of Infantry and Cavalry (the latter known as the "Guide Corps") in Peshawur Valley. The latter force was moved at once towards Delhi; it marched a distance of about 500 miles in 15 days, and joined in a severe action which was fought under the walls of the city on the day of its arrival. On the other hand, such was the condition of the six Regular Regiments at that country that we had to disarm five of them and carefully watch the sixth. Of the 11 Infantry Regiments which composed the Punjab force, and which had been allotted to the frontier defence, no less than five fought at the siege of Delhi, and from first to last, during the Mutiny they lost from one-fourth to one-half their numbers; and on no single occasion that he could recollect failed to distinguish themselves in action. The officers and men of this force, whether English or native, are proud to hold their position as a separate body devoted to a particular duty; and their identity when placed under the Commander-in-Chief would be in danger of being gradually lost. At present they are, in the discharge of their duties, closely connected with the people and the police of the districts in which they serve, and depend much for their usefulness on their good relations with the villages generally of the Border, and thus they obtain valuable information of what may be going on in the hills, and these advantages by the change contemplated are very likely to be lost. One of the main grounds for bolstering which had been put forward in favour of a change of system on the North-West frontier was the assertion that unnecessary expeditions against the hill tribes had from time to time been undertaken. But he had found that no one of the expeditions which had been made into the hills had been made except after all reasonable attempts had failed to bring particular tribe against whom the expedition was directed to reason, and to induce it to respect British territory. If we occupied the tracts lying between the Indus and the mountain ranges and required the inhabitants to pay revenue, we were bound to maintain order and protect them from depredation, and if tribes in the hills, who from time to time, invaded our territory, could not be restrained by purely defensive measures, we had nothing for it but to retaliate and invade the lands of the spoilers. These expeditions as a rule had the best effect. It had been rare that a second expedition against a tribe became necessary, and it might be said that from year to year this necessity had diminished. In consolidation, all the inhabitants of the frontier districts who wished for the continuance of our rule must, he thought, be supporters of the present system. The Government of that Province had now for nearly thirty years been carried on with signal success. If they broke up the administration, divided the Province and destroyed its symmetry, they would infallibly reduce the local Government to comparative insignificance, while all that forcible and continuous unity of action, which had resulted from intrusting the internal government as well as the policy of the frontier to one and the same hands, would be weakened, if not entirely destroyed.—*The Times.*

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN IN ABYSSINIA.

FROM THE NOTES OF A STAFF OFFICER.

(*From Blackwood's Magazine.*)

THE quarrel between Egypt and Abyssinia originally arose, not simply from questions of disputed boundary—which, on that wild frontier, is of little consequence to either party—but from the incessant raids made by the nomadic and warlike Abyssinians upon the peaceful and timid Egyptian *fellahs* dwelling in convenient proximity to these uncomfortable neighbours,—who barely their own peasantry as well with a most laudable impartiality. In fact, in these remote regions, the old border feuds and forays, once so familiar on the Scottish border, are still actively carried on by these same *cateran* cat-traps. To protect the frontier, and overawe these predatory chieftains, who, while nominally acknowledging the rule of King Kassa or Johannes, the successor of Theodoros, are really obedient to their own special head-man or *ras*, the Khedive in October 1865 despatched a force of about 3,400 men under command of Col. Arendrup, a Dane in Egyptian service, with instructions to enforce peace if possible between the respective residents of this border-land, believing a display of force would accomplish those objects without bloodshed.

Ignorant of the country and of the character of the people with whom he had to deal, and despising his savage adversary too much, the unfortunate Arendrup divided his force into several detachments, and neglected ordinary precautions. While marching through the defile of Goundel on Abyssinian territory with but 800 men, he fell into an ambuscade, and after desperate resistance he and almost his whole force were cut to pieces, the few survivors being afterwards butchered in cold blood by the victors. This slaughter was planned, and participated in, by King Johannes himself, who thus commenced hostilities, setting up the alleged invasion of his territory by an armed Egyptian force as his plea for the bloody act.

With Arendrup perished the gallant young Governor of Massowah, Arakel Bey, nephew to Nubar Pasha—one of the ablest and most intelligent of the younger generation of Egyptian statesmen. Count Zichy, a volunteer, brother of the Austrian ambassador at Constantinople, met a still more tragic and terrible fate. Two weeks after the slaughter, the French consul at Massowah, traversing the theatre of combat where the mutilated and unburied bodies of the slain still were lying as they fell, was startled by the apparition of a living and ghastly object—whether bestial or human he could not tell—crawling through the bushes towards his party. It proved to be the unfortunate Count Zichy, who had been left for dead on the field, and who though fearfully wounded and disfigured, had contrived to drag himself about on all fours, subsisting on berries during the interval. They placed the almost dying sufferer on a litter, and so strong was his will, and such his tenacity of life, that he rallied sufficiently to show his indomitable spirit by humming some favourite air as they bore him along. For some unexplained reason the people, with whom he was afterwards left in charge, delivered up the poor creature, thus miraculously rescued, to some of the followers of Johannes to be taken to the king; but these soon released him from his sufferings by putting him to death, having recognised him as one of Arendrup's force. It has been reported and believed that the whole of Arendrup's original force was massacred; but this is untrue, as not more than one-third accompanied him on his fatal march through the valley. It is stated by officers who accompanied the second expedition, that on their arrival at Massowah they found more than 2,000 of the survivors of Arendrup's force who had been stationed at various points remote from the scene of his massacre, and who therefore took no part in that affair.

A detachment of these was menaced by the Abyssinians, flushed with victory; but owing to the skilful generalship of the foreign officer commanding, especially of Major Denuison, a young American, it presented a bold front during the day, and retreated successfully under cover of the night, until it safely reached Massowah.

In consequence of this disastrous event, it became absolutely necessary for the Khedive to despatch a second and stronger expedition into Abyssinia, for the double purpose of restoring Egyptian authority and prestige on frontier, and of preventing incursions from an opponent flushed with victory, and menacing Egypt with a war of invasion.

Accordingly, early in December 1875, a second expedition was despatched for Abyssinia, numbering in all about 16,000 men, well officered, armed and provisioned, under command of Ratib Pasha, the Egyptian generalissimo, accompanied by General Loring, an American in Egyptian service, an old and experienced soldier, who had left an arm in Mexico twenty years before; with it was a very able staff of American and other foreign officers.

The troops composing this expedition were the picked men of the Egyptian army, armed not only with the Remington rifle, but provided with artillery, including Krupp guns. It was, in all respects, an admirably well-equipped and well-appointed force, fully adequate (as was supposed) to carry out the double purpose aimed at. The subsequent narrative will show why it fell short of full success. This force was sent in steamers from Suez nearly 1000 miles down the Red Sea, to Massowah, an Egyptian port, ceded some years ago by the Sultan and ever since an Egyptian possession, its natural and trading advantages being very great.

With this expedition Prince Hassan, third son of the Khedive and present Minister of War, went as a volunteer *aide* to the General-in-Chief.

The expeditionary force remained some months at Massowah before penetrating far into the Abyssinian country which is shut in by ranges of hills, rising in succession until they almost attain the height of mountains, by which latter name they are usually designated.

The difficulty of passing these natural barriers has been greatly exaggerated, as there are passes through all of them, many of which are well wooded, affording the protection of cover to an invading army, so as to be ambushed force. Many of them can also be dominated and swept by artillery, as the Abyssinian found to their cost during their second encounter with the Egyptian troops.

From the notes of officers attached to the expedition, the following statement of the military operations is taken:—

"Our force of 16,000 men was under the command of Ratib Pasha—an Egyptian, of Circassian blood, General-in-Chief of the Egyptian army. With him was sent General Loring of the American contingent,—an old officer of much experience, whose hand the Khedive placed in that of the Pasha before leaving Cairo, enjoining brotherly concord between them. With them also went a picked staff of American and other foreign officers. The armament comprised a splendid park of artillery, including Krupp guns, and the men were armed with the Remington rifle—the best small-arm in the world. No army ever was fitted out with better material of war and equipment—and the comfort both of officers and men was thoroughly provided for.

"After establishing two depots *en route* to keep open our communication, we marched from Massowah, on the coast, to the plateau, crossing the mountain of Kayakhor for about 50 miles inland. We then marched to a valley six miles distant, and established breastworks, intrenching ourselves in a strong fortification deemed impregnable, which received the name of Fort Gura. At the same time we also fortified the mountain of Kayakhor, which we had just passed. It is necessary to bear in mind that the two positions were only six miles apart. The valley extended from Kayakhor to eight miles beyond Fort Gura, with a width of from one and a half to two miles.

"At Fort Gura we had about 7700 men, rank and file, and at Kayakhor about 5000. These figures included all arms of the service—the depots being filled with abundance of ammunition and provisions. The balance of our command and supplies were rapidly moving up to join us. Such was the state of affairs when we received information from our scouts that King John was moving in the distance around our front with a large force. Finally, he commenced a movement along our right flank, keeping under shelter of the mountains, twenty or thirty miles distant, endeavouring to draw us out into the open country. Not having our forces all up and concentrated, we were not in a position to move out, even had we desired it; so we pursued the waiting policy, well knowing that, with his large force, swelled by the numerous camp followers, in the shape of women and children who always accompany the fighting men, he must soon exhaust the country over which he was passing—which cause, together with the want of water, would compel him to make an effort to cross our path and attack us.

"From his position he could not cross the valley in any other way than between our two fortified possessions above described. Such being the situation, Ratib Pasha was advised to leave the impregnable Fort Gura, with 600 men and the artillery, which could sweep the valley, and marching the rest of his force back to Kayakhor, there effect a junction with the rest of his forces as soon as possible, and await the enemy, who was daily expected there, in his fixed march across the valley in quest of water and provisions. This counsel was given on the 4th of March; and had the Pasha adopted it, and acted promptly, a splendid victory, which would at once have terminated the struggle, would certainly have resulted. But Ratib Pasha could not be persuaded to move until three days later; and it was not until the 7th of March, when we knew the enemy was moving on the Amhoor road leading into the valley, that any movement was made by the Egyptian troops. Then, late in the day, Ratib Pasha moved out with 5000 men, only about three miles from his fortified position, and took up a stand, equally distant from that and Kayakhor, immediately opposite the Amhoor road, making no effort to unite forces; and on the opposite side of the valley to that on which it was known King John would debouch into it, and which he did in full sight of our forces.

"We now believe that Ratib Pasha took out his corps for observation, not intending an engagement; but he was anticipated by the Abyssinians, who at once made a savage and desperate onslaught in mass, variously estimated at from 40,000 to 50,000 men of all arms. Of this horde not more than 8000 to 10,000 were armed with single-barrelled shot-guns, old Tower muskets, &c.; as many more with swords and shields; the rest with clubs. But they were never able to display or actively use more than 15,000 or 20,000 at a time, from the nature of the ground. Being in a favourable position for judging, this is my estimate.

"The battle lasted two hours, and there was fearful carnage, with considerable loss to the Egyptians, and far greater loss to the Abyssinians owing to the inferiority of the latter in respect to arms and position.

"No skilled soldier present doubts that had Ratib Pasha united his army as advised on the 4th, or even as late as the 6th, instead of taking up the intermediate position, and then inviting attack with a divided force, he might have crushed the enemy at one blow.

"The valley of Gura commands on the left the rich valley of Gouzi Gorai, and on the right that of Hamacen, both of which contain what for Abyssinia may be considered large and thriving populations, displaying not only a friendly feeling towards Egypt, but manifesting a strong desire to be permanently annexed to that country.

"We had fortified and provisioned some of the strongest mountain passes on our route, such as Bahr Negas, Addrasso, and Kayakhor—giving a line of frontier protection against the plundering nomads of Abyssinia, who live by plundering their own peaceful cultivators as well as those of Egypt."

When the Egyptian General-in-Chief delayed until too late carrying out the advice of his staff officer and second in command, General Loring, and fought the enemy in detail, instead of concentrating his forces, has never been satisfactorily explained. Neither has the conduct of Osman Pasha, one of his senior native officers, who, with a force of 3000 men within hearing of the guns, did not move from his position nor take part in the fighting; though, if he had brought up his reserve, he might have utterly routed and dispersed the army of the Abyssinians.

These two mistakes opened the contest with advantage to the Abyssinians, and encouraged them to continue the war. To resume the narrative:—

"On the 8th of March there was little or no fighting. On the 9th we fully expected that King John would be compelled to attack us; for his people, who had suffered severely on the 7th, and with insufficient supplies of food and water, were, we learned, becoming almost mutinous, and crying out to be led at once to the attack.

"So with a force of about 3000 men, in our intrenched position at Fort Gura, well supplied with artillery and all munitions of war, we expected the assault.

"As we anticipated, King John, early on the 9th commenced his movements in a soldier-like manner by throwing out large bodies of skirmishers under cover of the undergrowth which extends through the valley, and by firing into our breastworks, about half a mile distant. While this was going on, he commenced a movement from his camp, pouring on his masses along the hillsides and slopes, and even crowding the slopes and crests of the hills with men, women, and children, making an imposing display of force—about a mile distant. In addition to these, he moved on to the fort with his fighting men, probably 30,000 or 40,000 in number. Simultaneously he detached several thousands to attack our works, moving up under cover of some old breastworks which had not been destroyed, contiguous to the fort now occupied by us. A large force was thus enabled to approach the fort to within 30 or 40 yards.

"Ratib Pasha had been cautioned by the staff and by the engineers as to the necessity of destroying these old breastworks, but had neglected to order their removal. With this assaulting force, which came up boldly to its work, sustained by a rattling fire from their skirmishers, it was not long before we had a desperate and deadly conflict at all points, which lasted for several hours, in which our artillery did deadly execution; and after frantic efforts to storm our position were beaten back with great loss of half-naked warriors. Their masses, spread out by thousands along the hillsides, kept swaying and surging to and fro, yelling and brandishing their lances and clubs, ready to rush on en masse as soon as they saw their attacking column leap our breastworks, when we should have been overwhelmed by numbers. A well-directed fire from our artillery into the swarms on the hillsides inflicted immense destruction among the poor wretches, forcing them constantly to shift their position.

"Our Krupp gun did great execution, while the Remington rifle decimated the assaulting column to such an extent that after several desperate efforts to scale the works they attempted to retreat. But a charge being ordered on the broken and retreating columns, which took them in the rear and flanks, very few were allowed to escape, those who fled leaving their wounded and dead on the field.

"Our victory was complete and overwhelming. The masses on the slopes, seeing the failure and fright of their picked warriors rapidly retreated, and soon there remained in sight not a single Abyssinian out of the countless thousands who had peopled the hillsides but a short time before. The warfare of this people resembles that of the North American Indians, who, like them, often come up boldly to the conflict when their numbers are greatly superior; but once repulsed and badly beaten, retreat so rapidly as to render it impossible to follow or overtake them. With the Abyssinians it is the same. Encumbered by no baggage or waggons to impede, attack or retreat, their movements are far more rapid than those of a regular army, and they fight to death, neither asking nor expecting quarter.

"Shortly after, without further fighting, King John sued for peace, and no hostile movement has since taken place in Abyssinia.

"All of our prisoners who had not been put to death (as many were after the first battle by the Abyssinians, while others were sent back terribly and inhumanly mutilated) were exchanged; and the bulk of our expeditionary force returned to Egypt in steamers via Suez.

"Of these the larger portion of rank and file, under command of Osman Pasha Ferik, were sent as a Turkish contingent by the Khedive, and are still doing duty in Turkey. All the marvellous stories about the capture and ransom of Prince Hassan, the General-in-Chief, the taking of Massowah by the Abyssinians, &c., circulated in European journals, are pure fabrications.

"Before our army was withdrawn from Abyssinia, strong posts were established and garrisoned at Kayakhor and other points, so as to secure the frontier against further raids, and small reinforcements have been despatched for that purpose: but this is all that remains of the war with Abyssinia, the accounts of which, so far as we have seen them, have been generally so exaggerated and so false."

From one of the American officers attached as surgeon to the expedition, Dr. T. Johnson, who was captured in the fight of the 7th March, and kept forty days a prisoner in the tent of the chief, or Ras, next in rank to Johannes, and who had several interviews with the king himself, the present writer obtained many curious particulars, and graphic accounts of the manners and habits of prince and people.

Captured on the field of battle after receiving a slight lance-thrust in the leg, although a non-combatant from the nature of his functions, Dr Johnson was tied to the bridle of his captor's horse, and dragged along, being compelled to keep up with the pace of the animal, which fortunately was not rapid. Whenever he lagged, stumbled or fell—as he did several times from weariness or the unevenness of the ground—he was incited to activity by the monitory pricking of a lance, until, half dead with fatigue, he was placed under guard in the camp, composed of tents, one of which, he afterwards learned, was occupied by King Johannes in person. He was given neither bed nor covering of any kind though the night was chill, but slept on the ground as best he might, with no pleasing anticipations of the morrow. Early next morning looking out from his place of captivity, he saw small squads of the Abyssinian soldiers, armed with guns and lances, driving before them like sheep numbers of the captive Egyptians, with their hands tied behind their backs.

Halting on the steep hillsides, they caused the poor bound wretches to run a little distance, by pricking them with their spears, and then shot them down as they ran, as coolly as if they had been coveys of partridges, despatching those who were only wounded at close quarters with spear thrusts. There was no semblance of a military execution, or of orders from superior officers in this wholesale massacre of prisoners taken in the battle of the previous day. The poor wretches seemed to have been delivered up to the savage soldiery to be disposed of according to their will or pleasure, without any regard to the laws of war, or to the rules of civilised warfare as practised by modern belligerents. Not only slaughter, but brutal mutilation was inflicted on the unhappy prisoners, both before and after death, so that the survivors had often to envy the slain. Many of these unfortunates were sent back in mockery to the Egyptian army, with menaces of the like being done to the rest, did they not promptly evacuate the country.

Witnessing these proceedings, the captive resigned himself to what he regarded, sooner or later, as his certain fate also, and nerved himself to meet it like a man. He thought his hour had come when, roughly summoned by his captors by means of significant signs (for he could not understand their speech), and with several of his Egyptian companions in misfortune, he was dragged along to the hillside, where this tragedy was being enacted.

But interposition and relief came to him from a most unexpected quarter. An Abyssinian chief, apparently of high rank from the deference which was paid him, though differing from the rest but little either in costume or in appearance, suddenly interfered, and after a short and angry colloquy with the man who had him in charge, took the doctor by the arm, and led him away from the scene of slaughter, and from the fate of his comrades. This preserver proved to be a Ras, second only in power and consideration to King Johannes himself among those wild chieftains, whose relations to their king, and to each other strangely resemble those depicted by Homer as existing between Agamemnon, "Anax Andron," and the Greek chieftains before Troy. Taken to his own tent by this Ras the captive was treated less like a prisoner than a guest, and finally almost as a brother—although the want of a common language rendered communication between the two of a most restricted character in the way of conversation, until an interpreter was found. When the Ras pulled his guest with questions, and exhibited an insatiable curiosity only surpassed by his ignorance of everything outside of his native wilds. Finding it impossible to make his captive comprehend the difference between an American and an Englishman, the Western Continent being a *terra incognita* to them, and also that they considered the English as friends and allies, the doctor accepted that nationality, for the nonce thus forced upon him.

During the whole period of his captivity, more than a month—he shared the bed and board of his protector and preserver; the bed consisting of a mat on the ground,—the food of the coarsest description—chiefly hard bread and vegetables, with boiled down milk, or *merisa*, the brandy of the country. At the occasional feasts meat was eaten, either raw or cooked, the Abyssinians appearing to prefer it in the natural state, and greedily devouring what literally was the "bleeding best" with greater gusto than the most confirmed habitué of Simpson or Gatti's. His food, however, coolly appropriated, though with much courtesy, most of the small wardrobe and all the trinkets his guest had on his person, or which were sent him from the dépôt of supplies on the coast, and of which "presents" which he duly gave.

Thus the Ras observing that the doctor wore two shirts, one of linen, the other of flannel, gravely remarked that one shirt was all that was needful for one man: giving his guest the option of retaining whichever of the two he preferred, and accepting the other. In view of the absence of laundries in camp, and of the general disregard for ablution or water, by which they mark their contempt for the frequent washings of "the Turks," as they term all Mussulmans, the doctor chose the flannel, and taking off his linen one, the Ras forthwith endued his manly frame with the confiscated garment.

The same fate awaited the doctor's watch and other trinkets, which were gravely, and almost affectionately, appropriated by this courteous host, who in return presented his guest with several curious articles of Abyssinian workmanship, such as cups made of the rhinoceros horn, hippopotamus-hide whips, and other articles of rude native workmanship.

In all their conversations, through an interpreter, as already stated, the Ras displayed much childlike ignorance of the manners and customs of civilised men. He was kind enough to send out his prisoner every day, under escort, to take exercise; and contrasting his kindness, and even gentleness, with the terrible barbarities he had witnessed, Dr. Johnson could only wonder at his own exceptional good fortune, which he attributes to the fact of his being a white man and a Christian. This view was confirmed by an interview which the Ras had a few days after his capture with the terrible Johannes himself. On returning one day from his walk, the prisoner was astonished by being accosted in good English by one of the men squatting at the tent-door, who differed from his companions in appearance and costume in respect, but who proved to be one of the king's interpreters, sent specially to see him. Informed by this person that he had been sent to question him as to the numbers, strength, and disposition of the Egyptian forces, the doctor, of course, gave as little information as possible, pleading that he was a *hakim* (or doctor) as an excuse for his alleged ignorance of all the military matters on which he was questioned. The interpreter, evidently dissatisfied, insisted as much, significantly adding that probably the prisoner would remember more when brought into the presence of the king and questioned by him on these matters. The next day the interpreter returned, announcing that he had been sent to bring the prisoner before the king, an invitation there was no refusing, so the doctor arose and accompanied him. They proceeded to the tent of King John, not far distant, which differed but little from that of the Ras, except in being larger, and in having a tent for women adjoining it; there they found the "King of Kings," as he loves to style himself. King Johannes had evidently made his preparations to impress the stranger at this audience. He was carefully pose upon his mat at the extreme end of the tent on a kind of raised platform, his left arm thrown carelessly over the neck of a tamed lioness, whose two cubs gambolled like kittens about the tent. Several of the chieftains, or *ras*, were grouped around him. The king himself seemed a man in the prime of life and vigour, his expression of countenance sullen, almost sinister; he kept his eyes cast down, seldom looking straight at his interlocutor, but giving sudden, swift, sidelong glances, full of penetration and suspicion.

His complexion was not black, but coffee-coloured, many shades lighter than that of the negro. His features, like those of all the Abyssinians, were high and aquiline, with nothing of what is commonly regarded as the African type in Europe, clear cut, with thin compressed lips.

His speech was measured and slow, and almost hesitating, although neither in words nor in his ideas flowed rapidly. There was much native dignity in his manner, which was more reserved than that habitual to the Abyssinian, though he is of pure blood, of a distinguished but not royal family, having succeeded to the throne, through English assistance, after the defeat and death of that king of Abyssinia.

He wore the dress common to Abyssinian chieftains, consisting of a long cotton cloth with a red band running through the centre, which were much in the style of the old Roman toga, with no covering for the head or feet (though on great occasions he wears the triple crown of Ethiopia in a gold circlet); shoes, at skings, and even toe caps being unknown in Abyssinia. His wives and slaves, like the other women, wore the scanty cotton clothes similar to those of the men, scarce sufficient to cover their nakedness—all coquetry of dress or ornament being conspicuously absent. Like the North American Indian squaws whom they closely resemble, they are treated as drudges and beasts of burden, and accompany the camp in that capacity. Although some of the young girls are pretty, with graceful figures, yet the mature women generally have but small pretensions to good looks, owing to the hard lives they lead, and the hard work they do, carrying, on a march, not only their young children on their backs, but their cooking utensils also. The chief, indeed the only, occupation of the women appeared to be that of the women in this primitive region, consists in the elaborate hair-dressing to which they submit themselves. Both sexes spend days in dressing their hair—worn long by men as well as women—copiously anointing it with butter, and plaiting it then well greased into heavy folds on the top of the head.

When once these solid structures have been reared with pain and labour, they leave them in that state for several weeks. Into these impregnable masses of wood or metal six inches long is thrust, to loosen the folds if necessary, as well as to scratch the scalp beneath. You can see their headdress from a distance, glittering with its greasy covering; and as the butter is far from fresh, "distance lends enchantment to the view," in this as in many other cases.

When the application is first made, it is curious to observe how, as the fierce rays of the African sun begin to melt the butter on the coiffure of the chieftain throws off his cotton toga, and allows the rivulets of grease to trickle down his shiny black back, and afford by its covering a protection against insects and the sun. The reference in the Old Testament to the oil running down the beard of Aaron is supposed to suggest a practice of this curious custom, adopted possibly as much for protection against heat and insects as for the purpose of adornment.

There were many women, in addition to the men, crowded into, as well as outside of, the king's tent; the captive "Ingleeze" being a subject of their curiosity, so that his interview with the king could scarcely be considered as private and confidential.

At this and subsequent interviews with King Johannes, during which the conversation was carried on through a native interpreter, the doctor was closely interrogated, not only as to Egyptian movements, but concerning his own personal connection with the Egyptians. The first query addressed to the king was, how it happened that he, an "Ingleeze," and friend to the Abyssinians, as well as co-religionist, should have come to fight against them for "the Turks"? To which the reply was that he did not come to fight at all, but to act as *hakim* in attending to the wounded on both sides, to improve in his profession. Finally, the king proposed taking him into his own service, offering to double the pay he was receiving from the Khedive, and to make him governor of a province. But these brilliant offers the captive declined, on the plea of an almighty wife and children at home in Europe who needed his care.

Finally, the king asked if he would undertake, if liberated, to convey a letter from the "king of kings" to his sister, Queen Victoria, without letting the Khedive know anything about it—obstinately insisting on his being an "Ingleeze," America being an unknown geographical expression to this enlightened "Christian prince!" On the doctor's faithfully promising to fulfil this duty, Johannes consented to the latter, and send him through safely to Massowah, whence he might proceed to England. Days and weeks elapsed, during which the interpreter constantly informed the prisoner that the king's councillors, the priests, were vainly endeavouring to get his consent and signature to the letter they had prepared, complaining and appealing to Queen Victoria of the proceedings of the Khedive; but that they could not conquer his constitutional indolence, only shaken off under the strong excitement of war or the chase. So that when the exchange of prisoners took place in which the doctor was included, no letter was ready, and he was allowed to leave without it—which was probably a saving of labour, since it is more than doubtful that it would ever have reached its destination under the circumstances. Dr. Johnson represents the manners, habits, and customs of the Abyssinians in their daily lives as filthy, squalid, and barbarous in the extreme, their immorality being as conspicuous as their fanaticism. His health suffered severely from the privations and bad diet to which he was subjected, though the guest of a chief, and faring equally well with his entertainer. Captain Deerholtz, a Swiss officer, captured at the same time, fared even worse than the doctor; being brutally maltreated by his captors throughout, and his wounds shamefully neglected. So that Dr. Johnson was exceptionally fortunate.

Since the preceding article was written, an ambassador from King Johannes has arrived at Cairo, and, after two months' stay, returned without effecting any positive understanding between the two potentates. This ambassador is said to have died at Massowah, on his way back home. The most recent attempt made towards a positive understanding, has been the mission of Gordon Pasha to the Abyssinian ruler in the month of March last, the result of which is not yet known.

Gordon Pasha, on his way down to his new province, which embraces all equatorial Africa from the First Cataract, was empowered to treat with Johannes *en route*, and to make a treaty with him on behalf of the Khedive; and, by the latest advices, he was still at Massowah engaged in that business.

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